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Research Tables Based on

Characteristics of State Plans for Aid to Families with Dependent Children

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ADMINISTRATION ELIGIBILITY
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

In Effect October 1, 1985
1986 Edition

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE
Office of Policy and Evaluation
Division of Research, Evaluation and Statistics
State Data and Program Characteristics Branch

RESEARCH TABLES BASED ON

CHARACTERISTICS OF STATE PLANS FOR AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: ADMINISTRATION, ELIGIBILITY, ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

1986 Edition

Copies of this publication are available from the

Office of Family Assistance
Office of Intergovernmental Communications
Division of Welfare Management Institute
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FOREWORD

This publication is a companion to the 1986 Edition of Characteristics of State Plans for Aid to Families With Dependent Children Under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act (SSA-RO-21235). While Characteristics reports selected data in a State-by-State format, these Tables present the same information in an item-by-item format which allows comparison of variations in the AFDC program among the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Insofar as possible, the tabulations in this publication have the same titles and are presented in the same order as the items reported for each State in the Characteristics. The item number(s) at the top of each Table refers to the item of the Characteristics from which the information was compiled. Unless otherwise noted, the information reflects State Plans in effect on October 1, 1985.

The material in these publications covers various State administrative structures, Federal and State eligibility requirements, State need and payment standards, and State implementation of optional provisions in the AFDC program. The tables under each item are prefaced by a brief summary of the relevant Federal requirements. Data relating to total expenditures, recipient counts, and average payments -- which are collected and disseminated elsewhere in the Social Security Administration -- are not reflected in these Tables.

Acting Director
Office of Family Assistance

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Summary

Research Tables Based on
CHARACTERISTICS OF STATE PLANS FOR
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN:
ELIGIBILITY, ASSISTANCE, ADMINISTRATION

in effect October 1, 1985

NUMBER OF STATE JURISDICTIONS ADMINISTERING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND NUMBER OF APPROVED PROGRAMS

Jurisdictions administering public assistance programs under the Social Security Act 54

These include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. For purposes of convenience, all jurisdictions are referred to in this publication as "States."

A. Approved programs of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (Title IV-A) 54

B. Approved programs of:

Old-Age Assistance (OAA), Title I 2

Guam
Virgin Islands

Aid to the Blind (AB), Title X 2

Guam
Virgin Islands

Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD), Title XIV 2

Guam
Virgin Islands

Aid to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled (AABD), Title XVI 1

Puerto Rico

(For the other 51 jurisdictions, programs under Titles I, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act were repealed and superseded by the Federal program of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) which became effective January 1, 1974.)

AGENCY DESIGNATED AS THE "SINGLE STATE AGENCY" TO ADMINISTER OR TO SUPERVISE THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS UNDER TITLE IV-A OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AND TITLES I, X, XIV, AND XVI FOR GUAM, PUERTO RICO, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

(38 administered, 16 supervised)

STATE	AGENCY TITLE	TYPE OF ADMINISTRATION
Alabama	Department of Pensions and Security (Bureau of Public Assistance)	Supervised
Alaska	Department of Health and Social Services (Division of Public Assistance)	Administered
Arizona	Department of Economic Security (Family Assistance Administration)	Administered
Arkansas	Department of Human Services, Division of Economic and Medical Services*	Administered
California	Department of Social Services (Welfare Program Operations Division)	Supervised
Colorado	Department of Social Services (Division of Income and Support Services)	Supervised
Connecticut	Department of Income Maintenance	Administered
Delaware	Department of Health and Social Services (Division of Economic Services)	Administered
D.C.	Department of Human Services (Income Maintenance Administration)	Administered
Florida	Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (Economic Services Program Office)	Administered
Georgia	Department of Human Resources (Division of Family and Children Services)	Supervised
Guam	Department of Public Health and Social Services (Division of Social Services)	Administered
Hawaii	Department of Social Services and Housing (Public Welfare Division)	Administered
Idaho	Department of Health and Welfare (Division of Welfare)	Administered
Illinois	Department of Public Aid	Administered
Indiana	Department of Public Welfare (Public Assistance Division)	Supervised
Iowa	Department of Human Services (Division of Social Services)	Administered
Kansas	Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (Division of Income Maintenance and Medical Services)	Administered
Kentucky	Department for Social Insurance (Division of Field Services)	Administered
Louisiana	Department of Health and Human Resources (Office of Family Security)	Administered
Maine	Department of Human Services (Income Maintenance Bureau)	Administered
Maryland	Department of Human Resources (Income Maintenance Administration)	Supervised
Massachusetts	Department of Public Welfare (Office of Policy and Procedure)	Administered
Michigan	Department of Social Services (Financial Support Services Administration)	Administered
Minnesota	Department of Human Services (Income Maintenance Bureau)	Supervised
Mississippi	Department of Public Welfare (Assistance Payments Department)	Administered
Missouri	Department of Social Services (Division of Family Services)	Administered
Montana	Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (Economic Assistance Division)	Supervised
Nebraska	Department of Social Services (Public Assistance and Food Programs Division)	Administered
Nevada	Department of Human Resources (Welfare Division)	Administered
New Hampshire	Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Human Services*	Administered
New Jersey	Department of Human Services (Division of Public Welfare)	Supervised
New Mexico	Human Services Department (Income Support Division)	Administered
New York	Department of Social Services (Division of Income Maintenance)	Supervised
North Carolina	Department of Human Resources (Division of Social Services)	Supervised
North Dakota	Department of Human Services (Division of Economic Assistance)	Supervised
Ohio	Department of Human Services (Division of Public Assistance)	Administered
Oklahoma	Department of Human Services (Payments and Services Division)	Administered
Oregon	Department of Human Resources (Adult and Family Services Division)	Administered
Pennsylvania	Department of Public Welfare (Office of Income Maintenance)	Administered
Puerto Rico	Department of Social Services (Public Assistance Program)	Administered
Rhode Island	Department of HUman Services (Division of Economic and Social Services)	Administered
South Carolina	Department of Social Services (Division of Assistance Payments)	Supervised
South Dakota	Department of Social Services (Office of Economic Assistance)	Administered
Tennessee	Department of Human Services (Division of Family Assistance)	Administered
Texas	Department of Human Services (Income Assistance Services Branch)	Administered
Utah	Department of Social Services (Office of Assistance Payments Administration)	Administered
Vermont	Agency of Human Services (Department of Social Welfare)	Administered
Virginia	Department of Social Services (Division of Benefit Programs)	Supervised
Virgin Islands	Insular Department of Social Welfare (Division of Income Maintenance)	Administered
Washington	Department of Social and Health Services (Division of Income Assistance)	Administered
West Virginia	Department of Human Services (Division of Economic Services)	Administered
Wisconsin	Department of Health and Social Services (Division of Community Services)	Supervised
Wyoming	Department of Health and Social Services (Division of Public Assistance and Social Services)	Administered

*If the name of the agency subdivision is not in parentheses, it is the "single State agency," functioning within the framework of the overall agency.

STATE AGENCIES ADMINISTERING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

TYPE OF ADMINISTRATION AND TYPE OF AGENCY

Federal requirement: To be approved, a State Plan must provide for a single State agency to administer the Plan or to supervise its administration by local agencies upon which State rules, regulations, and standards are mandatory.

I. TYPE OF ADMINISTRATION

A. Program administered by State agency . . . . . 38 States

Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
Connecticut
Delaware
D.C.
Florida
Guam
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Massachusetts
Michigan
Mississippi
Missouri
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virgin Islands
Washington
West Virginia
Wyoming

B. Program administered by local political subdivisions under the supervision of the State agency (State-supervised) . . . . . 16 States

Alabama
California
Colorado
Georgia
Indiana
Maryland
Minnesota
Montana[1]
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
South Carolina
Virginia
Wisconsin

II. TYPE OF AGENCY

A. The "single State agency" is a welfare or public assistance agency . . . . . 16 States

Alabama
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Massachusetts
Mississippi
Missouri
New York
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
South Carolina
Virginia
Virgin Islands

B. The "single State agency" is an overall agency, encompassing more than welfare or public assistance . . . . . 36 States

Alaska
Arizona
Delaware
D.C.
Florida
Georgia
Guam
Hawaii
Idaho
Iowa
Kansas
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Michigan
Minnesota
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Jersey
New Mexico
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Rhode Island
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

C. The "single State agency" is a designated subdivision of an overall agency . . . . . 2 States

Arkansas
New Hampshire

1-MONTANA - Eleven counties are State administered.

ITEM I-A-1

METHOD OF SELECTION OF STATE AGENCY EXECUTIVES

A. Executive of "single State agency"

1. Appointed by Governor . . . . . 40 States

Alaska	Indiana	Nebraska	Puerto Rico
Arizona	Iowa	Nevada	Rhode Island
California	Louisiana	New Jersey	Tennessee
Colorado	Maine	New Mexico	Utah
Connecticut	Maryland	New York	Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Virgin Islands
Guam	Michigan	North Dakota	Washington
Hawaii	Minnesota	Ohio	West Virginia
Idaho	Missouri	Oregon	Wisconsin
Illinois	Montana	Pennsylvania	Wyoming

2. Appointed by agency, board, or similar body . . . . . 6 States

Alabama	Mississippi	South Carolina	Texas
Georgia	Oklahoma		

3. Appointed by other means . . . . . 4 States

Arkansas	- Deputy Director of Economic and Medical Services appointed by the Director of the Department of Human Services, with approval of the Governor.
D.C.	- Director of Department of Human Services appointed by Mayor.
Kentucky	- Commissioner for Social Insurance appointed by Secretary of Cabinet for Human Resources.
New Hampshire	- Director of the Division of Human Services appointed by the Governor and Executive Council.

4. Appointing authority not reported by State . . . . . 4 States

Delaware	Kansas	South Dakota	Vermont

B. Executive of subdivision delegated responsibility for AFDC

1. No subdivision of "single State agency" . . . . . 4 States

Arkansas	Connecticut	Illinois	New Hampshire

2. Agency subdivisions delegated responsibility for AFDC and appointing authorities (if reported by State) . . . . . 50 States

Alabama	- Bureau of Public Assistance
Alaska	- Division of Public Assistance (Director appointed by Commissioner of Health and Social Services)
Arizona	- Family Assistance Administration (Program Administrator appointed by Assistant Director of the Division of Aging, Family and Children Services)
California	- Welfare Program Operations Division
Colorado	- Division of Income and Support Services
Delaware	- Division of Economic Services (Director appointed by Secretary of Health and Social Services)
D.C.	- Income Maintenance Administration
Florida	- Economic Services Program Office (Staff Director appointed by Secretary of Health and Rehabilitative Services)
Georgia	- Division of Family and Children Services (Director appointed by Commissioner of Human Resources)
Guam	- Division of Social Services

(continued)

B. 2. Agency subdivisions ... (continued)

Hawaii	- Public Welfare Division
Idaho	- Division of Welfare
Indiana	- Public Assistance Division
Iowa	- Bureau of Economic Assistance in the Division of Social Services (Bureau Chief appointed by Division Director who is appointed by Commissioner of Human Services)
Kansas	- Division of Income Maintenance and Medical Services (Commissioner appointed by Secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services)
Kentucky	- Division of Field Services (Director appointed by Secretary of the Cabinet for Human Resources)
Louisiana	- Office of Family Security (Assistant Secretary for Family Security appointed by Governor)
Maine	- Income Maintenance Bureau
Maryland	- Income Maintenance Administration (Director appointed by Secretary of Human Resources)
Massachusetts	- Office of Policy and Procedure
Michigan	- Financial Support Services Administration
Minnesota	- Income Maintenance Bureau
Mississippi	- Assistance Payments Department
Missouri	- Division of Family Services (Director appointed by Director, Department of Social Services)
Montana	- Economic Assistance Division
Nebraska	- Public Assistance and Food Programs Division
Nevada	- Welfare Division (Administrator appointed by Director, Division of Human Resources, with approval of Governor)
New Jersey	- Division of Public Welfare (Director appointed by Commissioner of Human Services)
New Mexico	- Income Support Division
New York	- Division of Income Maintenance
North Carolina	- Division of Social Services (Director of Social Services appointed by Secretary of Human Resources)
North Dakota	- Division of Economic Assistance
Ohio	- Division of Public Assistance
Oklahoma	- Payments and Services Division
Oregon	- Adult and Family Services Division (Administrator appointed by Director of Human Resources with approval of Governor)
Pennsylvania	- Office of Income Maintenance
Puerto Rico	- Public Assistance Program
Rhode Island	- Division of Economic and Social Services
South Carolina	- Division of Assistance Payments
South Dakota	- Office of Economic Assistance (Administrator appointed by Deputy Secretary of Social Services)
Tennessee	- Division of Family Assistance
Texas	- Income Assistance Services Branch
Utah	- Office of Assistance Payments (Director appointed by Executive Director, Department of Social Services)
Vermont	- Department of Social Welfare (Commissioner appointed by Secretary of Human Services with approval of Governor)
Virginia	- Division of Benefit Programs
Virgin Islands	- Division of Income Maintenance
Washington	- Division of Income Assistance (Assistant Secretary, Community Services, appointed by Secretary of Social and Health Services)
West Virginia	- Division of Economic Services
Wisconsin	- Division of Community Services (Administrator appointed by Secretary of Health and Social Services)
Wyoming	- Division of Public Assistance and Social Services (Administrator appointed by Governor)

ITEM I-A-2

STATE BOARD, COMMISSION, COMMITTEE, OR COUNCIL

A. No State board, commission, committee, or council . . . . . 16 States

Alaska	Kentucky	New York	Rhode Island
Arkansas	Minnesota	North Dakota	Tennessee
Arizona	Missouri	Ohio	Utah
Idaho	New Hampshire	Puerto Rico	Wisconsin

B. Provision for advisory, policy-forming or administrative bodies . . . . . 38 States

1. Function

a. Advisory . . . . . (23 States)

California	Hawaii	Massachusetts	South Dakota
Connecticut	Illinois	Michigan	Virgin Islands
Delaware	Kansas	Nebraska	Washington
D.C.	Louisiana	New Mexico	West Virginia
Florida[1]	Maine	Oregon	Wyoming
Guam	Maryland	Pennsylvania	

b. Policy-forming . . . . . (8 States)

Colorado	Indiana	Nevada	Oklahoma
Georgia	Mississippi	North Carolina	Texas

c. Advisory and policy-forming . . . . . (4 States)

Alabama	Iowa	New Jersey	Virginia

d. Administrative . . . . . (3 States)

Montana[2]	South Carolina	Vermont[3]

2. Appointing authority

a. Governor . . . . . (27 States)

Alabama	Indiana	New Jersey	Texas
Colorado	Iowa	New Mexico	Vermont
Connecticut	Louisiana	North Carolina	Virginia
Delaware	Mississippi	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Montana	Oregon	Washington
Guam	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Wyoming
Hawaii	Nevada	South Dakota	

b. State agency director . . . . . (6 States)

D.C.	Kansas[4]	Massachusetts	West Virginia
Florida	Maryland		

c. Other . . . . . (5 States)

California	- 5 members by Governor, 1 by Senate Rules Committee, 1 by Speaker of Assembly.
Illinois	- 6 members by Speaker of House, 6 by President of Senate.
Maine	- 15 members by Governor, 2 by Legislature.
Michigan	- State Association of County Social Services Boards and Directors.
South Carolina	- General Assembly.

(continued)

1-FLORIDA - Legislation not implemented; no members appointed as of 10/1/85.
2-MONTANA has (A) a Claims Settlement Advisory Council whose function is settlement of liens and (B) a State Board of Social and Rehabilitation Appeal which holds fair hearings.
3-VERMONT Board of Human Services is a fair hearing body only.
4-KANSAS - Secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services has authority to create advisory committees when required by Federal law or when recommended by the Governor.

3. Composition

a. No specific criteria for membership; number of members, if specified . . . . . (26 States)

California	7	Louisiana	15	South Carolina	7
Colorado	9	Maryland	9	South Dakota	7
Connecticut	11	Michigan	10	Texas	3
Delaware	7	Mississippi	5	Vermont	7
D.C.	35	Nebraska	5	Virginia	9
Florida		Nevada	7	Virgin Islands	9
Hawaii	9	New Jersey	9	Washington	9-15
Indiana	5	New Mexico		West Virginia	5
Kansas		North Carolina	11		

b. State board must be composed of a specified number of members meeting certain established criteria (other than political or geographical representation) . . . . (12 States)

	Alabama	Georgia	Guam	Illinois	Iowa	Maine	Massachusetts	Montana (A)	Montana (B)	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Wyoming
Total number of members	6	15	15	12	7	17	26	5	3	9	15	17	5
Staff of public or private welfare agencies or organizations			5			4	1-8		1		2	1	2
Elected State or local officials				12	1	2						4	
Current or former recipients			5			3	1-8				5		
Members of other boards or committees											8	6	1
Health or legal professionals		7							1				1
Age						2				9			
Sex	2												
Other unspecified	4	8	5	-	6	6	10	5	1	-	-	6	1

4. Terms of office

a. Overlapping terms; number of years per term . . . . . (23 States)

Alabama	6	Iowa	6	Pennsylvania	6
Colorado	4	Maryland	6	South Dakota	4
Connecticut	4	Massachusetts	3	Texas	6
Delaware	3	Montana	4	Vermont	6
D.C.	3	Nebraska	4	Virginia	4
Florida	4	Nevada	3	Washington	4
Georgia	5	North Carolina	4	Wyoming	6
Indiana	4	Oklahoma	9		

b. Terms do not overlap; number of years per term . . . . . (9 States)

Guam	2	Maine	3	Oregon	2
Hawaii	4	Mississippi	4	South Carolina	4
Illinois	2	New Jersey	4	Virgin Islands	2

c. Other . . . . . (3 States)

California - pleasure of appointing authority
Louisiana - indefinite
West Virginia - pleasure of appointing authority

d. Not specified . . . . . (3 States)

Kansas Michigan New Mexico

1-MONTANA has (A) a Claims Settlement Advisory Council whose function is settlement of liens and (B) a State Board of Social and Rehabilitation Appeal which holds fair hearings.

ORGANIZATION FOR LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:

NUMBER AND KIND OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Federal requirement: A State Plan, to be approved, must provide for statewide operation. All States have offices distributed in such a way as to make public assistance available to persons in all parts of the State, but the organizational patterns vary from State to State. These tables show the type which is basic to a State, but do not differentiate between the State-administered and State-supervised patterns of administration. For example, there may be county offices under both organizational patterns; but in a State-administered program the office is a unit of the State agency, and in a State-supervised program the office is a unit of local government.

A. No district or local offices . . . . . 1 State

Guam

B. District, branch, field, region, or area offices established for purposes of administration; number of units . . . . . 13 States (236 units)

Alaska	21	Hawaii	4	Nevada	9	Utah	14
Arizona	7	Idaho	34	Oregon	48	Vermont	12
Delaware	3	Kansas	17	South Dakota	52	Virgin Islands	4
Florida	11						

C. Combination of administrative districts and local or satellite offices; number of units . . 7 States (568 units)

	Districts	Local Offices		Districts	Local Offices
Connecticut	6	11	New Hampshire	13	9
Kentucky	4	120	Texas	12	254
Maine	5	16	West Virginia	27	28
Massachusetts	16	47			

D. Local (county and/or city) offices; number of units . . . . . 33 States (2356 units)

Alabama	67	Michigan	83	Ohio	88
Arkansas	79	Minnesota	87	Oklahoma	79
California	58	Mississippi	84	Pennsylvania	67
Colorado	63	Missouri	115	Puerto Rico	87
D.C.	10	Montana	56	Rhode Island	14
Georgia	159	Nebraska	90	South Carolina	46
Illinois	102	New Jersey	21	Tennessee	95
Indiana	92	New Mexico	24	Virginia	124
Iowa	106	New York	58	Washington	56
Louisiana	64	North Carolina	100	Wisconsin	82
Maryland	24	North Dakota	53	Wyoming	23

Total units in all 54 jurisdictions . . . . . (3160 units)

ITEM I-B-1

METHOD OF SELECTION OF LOCAL AGENCY EXECUTIVE

Federal requirement: State agencies administering public assistance programs with Federal financial participation are required to select personnel in accordance with a Merit System of personnel administration (45 CFR 235.50).

A. Executives of local agencies are appointed by the State welfare agency.. . . . . 33 States

Alaska	Idaho	Mississippi	South Dakota
Arizona	Illinois	Missouri	Tennessee
Arkansas	Kansas	Nevada	Texas
Connecticut	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Utah
Delaware	Louisiana	New Mexico	Vermont
D.C.	Maine	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
Florida	Massachusetts	Puerto Rico	West Virginia
Georgia	Michigan	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Hawaii			

B. Executives of local agencies are selected by officials at the District or Regional level . . 4 States

Iowa	Nebraska	Oregon	Washington

C. Executives of local agencies are appointed by local boards of welfare. . . . . 13 States

Alabama	Minnesota	North Carolina	South Carolina
Colorado[1]	Montana	North Dakota	Virginia
Indiana	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin[2]
Maryland[1]			

D. Other methods of selection . . . . . 3 States

California - appointed by County Board of Supervisors.
New York - appointed by County Board of Supervisors or Executive Officer; or, in the case of a city, by the official or body having this authority.
Ohio - appointed by County Commissioners.

E. No local agency . . . . . 1 State

Guam

1-Different in city-county units: Denver, COLORADO, appointed by County Manager; Baltimore, MARYLAND, appointed by Mayor.
2-WISCONSIN - Appointed by County Director of Institutions and Departments in counties of 500,000 and over.

DISTRICT OR LOCAL BOARD, COMMISSION, COMMITTEE, OR COUNCIL

A. No district or local board . . . . . 29 States

Alaska	Idaho	Nebraska	South Dakota
Arizona	Kansas	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Arkansas	Kentucky	New Mexico	Texas
Connecticut	Louisiana	New York	Utah
Delaware	Maine	Oklahoma	Vermont
D.C.	Michigan	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Guam	Mississippi	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Hawaii			

B. District boards . . . . . 2 States

Florida - 12 members - 11 appointed by Governor for two-year overlapping terms and the District Administrator. Must include 1 licensed physician, 1 county commissioner, 1 school board member, 1 local attorney , 5 representatives of health, social, or legal services agencies, and 2 clients.

Massachusetts - 15 to 30 members appointed by Commissioner of Public Welfare for three-year terms; must include professional groups and recipients.

C. Local boards . . . . . 23 States

Alabama	Iowa	New Jersey	South Carolina
California	Maryland	North Carolina	Virginia
Colorado	Minnesota	North Dakota	Washington
Georgia	Missouri	Ohio	West Virginia
Illinois	Montana	Oregon	Wisconsin
Indiana	Nevada	Pennsylvania	

1. Appointing authority for local boards

a. No appointing authority; local board is composed of elected county commissioners serving ex officio.. . . . . (4 States)

California	Colorado[1]	Montana	Ohio

b. Governing body of county or city . . . . . (8 States)

Alabama	Maryland	North Dakota	Virginia
Iowa	New Jersey	Oregon	Wisconsin

c. State agency . . . . . (5 States)

Georgia	Minnesota	South Carolina	Washington
Illinois			

d. Judges of juvenile or circuit courts . . . . . (2 States)

Indiana	Nevada

e. Governor . . . . . (1 States)

Pennsylvania

f. Two or more appointing authorities . . . . . (2 States)

Missouri - 6 members; 4 appointed by State agency, 2 by county court.
North Carolina - 3 or 5 members; 1 or 2 appointed by State agency, 1 or 2 by county commissioners, and 3rd or 5th by first 2 or 4.

(continued)

1-In Denver, COLORADO, local board is appointed by the Mayor.

ITEM I-B-2 (continued)

C. Local boards (continued)

1. Appointing authority for local boards (continued)

g. Appointing authority not specified . . . . . (1 State)

West Virginia

2. Composition of local boards

a. No specified criteria for membership; number of members, if specified . . . . . (12 States)

California	5[1]	Nevada	5	South Carolina	3 - 7
Colorado	3	North Carolina	3 or 5	Virginia	4[2]
Georgia	5	Ohio	3	West Virginia	
Montana		Oregon	5 - 7	Wisconsin	3, 5 or 7

b. Local board must be composed of specified number of members meeting certain established criteria (other than political or geographical representation) . . . . (11 States)

	Alabama	Illinois[3]	Indiana	Iowa	Maryland	Minnesota	Missouri	New Jersey	North Dakota	Pennsylvania	Washington
Total number of members	7	14	5	3-5	9[4]	5-7	6	8	5-9	9-17	*
Representatives of local governments		1	1[5]		1	3		3	1	2	
Sex	2			1		1		2	*		
Current or former recipients							2				*
Members of other advisory committees		2									
States attorney		1									
Other unspecified	5	10	4	2-4	8	1-3	4	3	4-8	7-15	*

3. Terms of office

a. Overlapping terms; number of years per term . . . . . (13 States)

Alabama	6	Maryland	3[4]	North Dakota	3
Colorado	4	Minnesota	2	Pennsylvania	3
Georgia	5	New Jersey	5	Virginia	4
Illinois	3	North Carolina	3	Washington	2
Indiana	4				

b. Terms do not overlap; number of years per term . . . . . (4 States)

Missouri	2 or 4	Oregon	4	South Carolina	3
Ohio	4				

d. Terms not specified . . . . . (6 States)

California	Montana	West Virginia	Wisconsin
Iowa	Nevada		

1-In San Francisco, CALIFORNIA, local board is composed of 11 members.
2-VIRGINIA - Unless (in counties and cities of second class) governing body resolves that the local board be limited to three members or be composed of one member per magisterial district. In cities of first class, board may be appointed by city council or may be officer in charge of Social Services Department/Division.
3-In Cook County, ILLINOIS, 33 members, plus President of County Board of Commissioners.
4-In Baltimore, MARYLAND, the local board includes the Commissioner of Health and the Mayor or his designee; members serve six-year overlapping terms.
5-Local government representation is necessary only in cities of first class.
* Number of members not specified.

ACTION ON APPLICATIONS

Federal requirement: 45 CFR 206.10 requires that, except in unusual circumstances, "a decision shall be made promptly on applications, pursuant to reasonable State-established time standards, not in excess of 45 days ..." This time standard is defined as the number of days from the date of application to the date that the assistance check, denial, or notice of change is mailed to the applicant or recipient. A State's standard for promptness may be established at less than 45 days, but it may not be used as a waiting period before granting aid or as a basis for denial.

Provided that all eligibility conditions are met, payment of assistance begins no later than the date of authorization or 30 days (or a shorter period established by the State) from the date of receipt of a signed and completed application form, whichever is earlier. States may choose, however, to begin payment with the date of application if the assistance unit meets all eligibility conditions. Payment of AFDC may not begin earlier than the date of application.

A. Action is taken:

1. Within 45 days of application . . . . . 36 States

Alabama	Georgia	Michigan	Oregon
Alaska	Guam	Minnesota	Puerto Rico
Arizona	Hawaii	Mississippi	South Carolina
Arkansas	Idaho	Missouri	South Dakota
California	Illinois	Nebraska	Tennessee
Colorado	Indiana	Nevada	Texas
Connecticut	Iowa	New Hampshire	Utah
D.C.	Kansas	North Carolina	Virginia
Florida	Maine	North Dakota	Wyoming

2. Within 30 days of application . . . . . 17 States

Delaware	Montana	Ohio	Virgin Islands
Kentucky	New Jersey	Oklahoma	Washington
Louisiana	New Mexico	Rhode Island	West Virginia
Maryland	New York	Vermont	Wisconsin
Massachusetts			

3. Within 15 days of application . . . . . 1 State

Pennsylvania

B. Assistance begins:

1. With the date of application . . . . . 29 States

Alabama	Hawaii	Minnesota[1]	Ohio
Alaska	Idaho	Montana	Rhode Island
Arizona	Kansas	Nebraska	South Dakota
Colorado	Kentucky	Nevada	Tennessee
Connecticut	Maine	New Jersey	Utah
D.C.	Maryland	North Carolina	Vermont
Florida	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Guam			

2. With the date of payment authorization or no later than 30 days after application . . . 24 States

Arkansas	Iowa	New Mexico	Texas
California	Louisiana	New York	Virginia
Delaware	Michigan	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Mississippi	Oregon	Washington
Illinois	Missouri	Puerto Rico	West Virginia
Indiana	New Hampshire	South Carolina	Wyoming

3. With the date of payment authorization or no later than 15 days after application . . . 1 State

Pennsylvania

1-MINNESOTA - Assistance begins with date of application or date eligibility is met, whichever is later.

PRESUMPTIVE ELIGIBILITY

Federal requirement: In cases where it appears that the applicant is eligible, States may choose to provide assistance before the eligibility determination process has been completed. If the State does provide assistance on the presumption of eligibility, it must later determine whether the recipient was in fact eligible for the period such assistance was granted. The State must have methods for assuring that Federal matching funds are claimed properly, i.e., a claim cannot be made until the presumption has been proved correct by the State's determination that all factors of eligibility have been met.

A. Assistance is provided prior to complete determination of eligibility when facts support a presumption of eligibility. . . . . 13 States

California	Massachusetts[1]	New Jersey	Vermont[2]
Illinois	Minnesota	New York	Virgin Islands
Iowa	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin[3]
Louisiana			

B. No provision . . . . . 41 States

Alabama	Hawaii	Nebraska	Rhode Island
Alaska	Idaho	Nevada	South Carolina
Arizona	Indiana	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Arkansas	Kansas	New Mexico	Tennessee
Colorado	Kentucky	North Carolina	Texas
Connecticut	Maine	North Dakota	Utah
Delaware	Maryland	Ohio	Virginia
D.C.	Michigan	Oklahoma	Washington
Florida	Mississippi	Oregon	West Virginia
Georgia	Montana	Puerto Rico	Wyoming
Guam			

1-MASSACHUSETTS - Assistance limited to shelter and/or food vouchers.
2-VERMONT - only in incapacity cases.
3-WISCONSIN - only in cases with a hospitalized parent and only if specially authorized.

LEVEL AT WHICH HEARINGS ARE HELD

Federal requirement: State Plans must provide for a system of hearings under which the State agency is responsible for providing either a hearing before the State agency or an evidentiary hearing at the local level with a right of appeal to a State agency hearing. If the State elects a system of local hearings with right to appeal, it may provide such hearings statewide or only in selected areas while providing hearings at the State agency level in the remaining areas of the State.

A. Hearings are held at the State level only. . . . . 50 States

Alabama	Illinois	Nevada	South Carolina
Alaska	Indiana	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Arizona	Iowa	New Jersey	Tennessee
Arkansas	Kansas	New Mexico	Texas
California[1]	Kentucky	New York	Utah
Connecticut	Louisiana	North Dakota	Vermont
Delaware	Maine	Ohio	Virginia
D.C.	Maryland	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
Florida	Massachusetts	Oregon	Washington
Georgia	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Guam	Minnesota	Puerto Rico	Wisconsin
Hawaii	Missouri	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Idaho	Nebraska		

B. Hearings are held in all areas of the State at the local level with a right of appeal to a State hearing. . . . . 4 States

Colorado	Mississippi	Montana[2]	North Carolina

1-CALIFORNIA - Preliminary hearings may be held at the local level, but the results are not final or binding.
2-MONTANA - Telephone hearings are held unless the applicant or recipient requests an in-person hearing.

ITEM I-D-3

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS

Federal requirement: Under 45 CFR 205.10(a)(5): "An opportunity for a hearing shall be granted to any applicant who requests a hearing because his or her claim ... is denied, or is not acted upon with reasonable promptness, and to any recipient who is aggrieved by any agency action resulting in suspension, reduction, discontinuance, or termination of assistance or determination that a protective, vendor or two-party payment should be made or continued. A hearing need not be granted when either State or Federal law requires automatic grant adjustments for classes of recipients unless the reason for individual appeal is incorrect grant computation." The State may require that the request for hearing be made in writing, and it may establish a "reasonable" time limit, not to exceed 90 days, during which the applicant or recipient may appeal an agency action.

A. Written requests

1. Requests for hearings must be made in writing. . . . . 33 States

Alabama	Idaho	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Arizona	Illinois	Minnesota	Puerto Rico
Arkansas	Indiana	Mississippi	Rhode Island
Colorado	Iowa	Nebraska	Utah
Connecticut	Kansas	Nevada	Virginia
Delaware	Kentucky	North Dakota	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Maryland	Oklahoma	Wisconsin
Guam	Massachusetts	Oregon	Wyoming
Hawaii			

2. Initial requests may be made orally but must be followed up in writing . . . . . 1 State

Washington - written confirmation required within 15 days

3. Requests need not be in writing. . . . . 20 States

Alaska	Maine	New Mexico	South Dakota
California	Missouri	New York	Tennessee[1]
D.C.	Montana	North Carolina	Texas
Florida	New Hampshire	Ohio	Vermont
Louisiana	New Jersey	South Carolina	West Virginia

B. Time allowed for filing

1. Hearing requests must be filed within 90 days. . . . . 18 States

California	Maryland	Nebraska	Texas
Delaware	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Utah
Florida	Michigan	Ohio	Washington
Guam	Missouri	Tennessee	West Virginia
Hawaii	Montana		

2. Hearing requests must be filed within 60 days. . . . . 6 States

Alabama	Illinois	North Carolina	South Carolina
Connecticut	New York		

3. Hearing requests must be filed within 55 days. . . . . 1 State

Wisconsin

4. Hearing requests must be filed within 45 days. . . . . 1 State

New Mexico

5. Hearing requests must be filed within 40 days. . . . . 1 State

Kentucky

(continued)

1-TENNESSEE - Written requests are asked for; verbal requests are accepted.

B. Time allowed for filing (continued)

6. Hearing requests must be filed within 30 days. . . . . 20 States

Alaska	Iowa[1]	North Dakota	South Dakota
Arkansas	Kansas	Oklahoma	Vermont
Georgia	Louisiana	Oregon	Virginia
Idaho	Minnesota[2]	Pennsylvania	Virgin Islands
Indiana	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Wyoming

7. Hearing requests must be filed within 20 days. . . . . 2 States

Arizona Mississippi

8. Hearing requests must be filed within 15 days. . . . . 1 State

D.C.

9. Hearing requests must be filed within 13 days. . . . . 1 State

Nevada

10. Hearing requests must be filed within 10 days. . . . . 3 States

Colorado Maine Puerto Rico

1-If an appeal is filed within 30 days, a hearing is held; if filed between 31 and 90 days, the Commissioner may determine that a hearing will be held.
2-MINNESOTA - 90 days may be allowed with good cause.

ITEM I-D-4

REINSTATEMENT AFTER THE DATE OF ACTION

Federal requirement: 45 CFR 205.10(a)(6) provides that if a recipient requests a hearing within the timely notice period (the time between the date on which notice of action is mailed and the date on which the action becomes effective - ten days at a minimum): "Assistance shall not be suspended, reduced, discontinued or terminated (but is subject to recovery by the agency if its action is sustained) ..." until a final hearing decision is rendered. In addition (45 CFR 205.10(a)(7)), States may elect to reinstate recipients who file requests for hearings within ten days (or less at State option) after the action becomes effective. In no case will reinstatement be made if the sole issue is one of Federal or State policy or law.

A. A request for hearing made after the date of action results in reinstatement if it is filed within:

1. Ten days after the date of action . . . . . 15 States

Alaska	Maryland	Ohio	Vermont
Delaware	Mississippi	Rhode Island	Virginia
Guam	Montana	Tennessee	Wisconsin
Idaho	North Carolina	Utah	

2. Five days after the date of action . . . . . 1 State

New Jersey

B. No provision for reinstatement after the date of action . . . . . 38 States

Alabama	Illinois	Missouri	Pennsylvania
Arizona	Indiana	Nebraska	Puerto Rico
Arkansas	Iowa	Nevada	South Carolina
California	Kansas	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Colorado	Kentucky	New Mexico	Texas
Connecticut	Louisiana	New York	Virgin Islands
D.C.	Maine	North Dakota	Washington
Florida	Massachusetts	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Georgia	Michigan	Oregon	Wyoming
Hawaii	Minnesota		

FINANCING OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE OF COSTS OF ASSISTANCE AND OF ADMINISTRATION

SOURCE AND PROPORTIONS OF STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS USED FOR ASSISTANCE AND FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Federal requirement: To be approved, a State Plan must provide for State financial participation. Item I-E of the Characteristics is designed to show whether the State share of the money payment under the five public assistance titles is met entirely from State funds or from State and local funds and the proportionate share from either source.

I. SOURCE AND PROPORTION OF FUNDS FOR ASSISTANCE

A. State (general funds) and local funds; proportions for assistance costs . . . . . 10 States

(Unless otherwise specified, the Federal share of the total assistance costs is deducted first, and the State and local percentages are applied to the remainder.)

	% STATE FUNDS	% LOCAL FUNDS
California	89.2%	10.8%
Colorado	80%	20%
Indiana	60%	40%
Minnesota	85%	15%
Montana	77.5%	22.5%
New Jersey	75%	25%
New York	50%[1]	50%
North Carolina	50%[2]	50%
North Dakota	75%[2]	25%
Ohio	37.7%[3]	4%[3]

B. "State" funds only . . . . . 44 States

1. General funds . . . . . (38 States)

Alaska	Iowa	New Hampshire	Texas
Arizona	Kentucky	New Mexico	Utah
Arkansas	Maine	Oregon	Vermont
Delaware	Maryland	Pennsylvania	Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Michigan	Rhode Island	Washington
Guam	Mississippi	South Carolina	West Virginia
Hawaii	Missouri	South Dakota	Wisconsin
Idaho	Nebraska	Tennessee	Wyoming
Illinois	Nevada		

2. Earmarked revenues . . . . . (4 States)

Connecticut	Kansas	Louisiana	Oklahoma

3. General fund and earmarked revenues . . . . . (1 State)

Alabama

4. General fund and appropriation by U.S. Congress . . . . . (1 State)

D.C.

(continued)

1-NEW YORK - For certain specified persons on conditional release from a State mental hygiene facility, for those without legal settlement, and for Indians on reservations, State funds are used for 100% of the non-Federal share.

2-NORTH CAROLINA & NORTH DAKOTA - State pays 100% of non-Federal share for Indians living on reservations.

3-OHIO - Percentage of total costs before deduction of Federal share (58.3%).

ITEM I-E (continued)

II. SOURCE AND PROPORTION OF FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATION

A. State (general funds) and local funds; proportions for administrative costs . . . . . 18 States

	% STATE FUNDS	% LOCAL FUNDS
Arkansas	- 100% in 50 counties; lesser proportion in 25 counties	- 25 counties participate in maintenance costs
California	- 100% of State costs; 50% of local costs	- 50% of local costs
Colorado	- 80%	- 20%
Indiana	- 100% of State costs, plus up to 50% of specified local costs	- 50% or more of specified local costs
Iowa	- 100% of State costs	- 100% of local costs
Maryland	- 100% State budgeted positions	- 100% local and non-budgeted positions
Minnesota	- up to 50%	- 50% or more
Mississippi	- varies according to county population	- varies according to county population
Montana	- 100% of State costs; 50% of specified local costs	- 50% of specified local costs; 100% of remainder
Nebraska	- 100% of State costs and varying proportions of costs not covered by local funds	- varying proportions of local costs
New Jersey	- 100% of State costs	- 100% of local costs
New York	- 50% (or 100% for Indians living on reservations)	- 50%
North Carolina	- 100% of State costs and varying portion of local costs, based on prior actual expenditures	- portion of local costs not covered by State appropriation
North Dakota	- 75%	- 25%
Ohio	- 92%	- 8%
South Dakota	- 100% of State costs	- 100% of local costs
Virginia	- 60%	- 40%
Wisconsin	- 100% of State costs and up to 100% of local costs	- any costs in excess of State appropriation

B. "State" funds only . . . . . 36 States

1. General funds . . . . . (30 States)

Alaska	Illinois	New Mexico	Texas
Arizona	Kentucky	Oregon	Utah
Delaware	Maine	Pennsylvania	Vermont
Florida	Massachusetts	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Michigan	Rhode Island	Washington
Guam	Missouri[1]	South Carolina	West Virginia
Hawaii	Nevada	Tennessee	Wyoming
Idaho	New Hampshire		

2. Earmarked revenues . . . . . (4 States)

Connecticut	Kansas	Louisiana	Oklahoma

3. General fund and earmarked revenues . . . . . (1 State)

Alabama

4. General fund and appropriation by U.S. Congress . . . . . (1 State)

D.C.

1-MISSOURI - voluntary contributions accepted from local public agencies.

RELATED PROGRAMS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

A. Medical Care/Medicaid Coverage

1. Medical care under Title XIX . . . . . all 54 States

2. Medicaid coverage is provided beyond the mandatory nine-month period for families who become ineligible for AFDC due to loss of the $30 and one-third or $30 income disregard; number of months . . . . . 9 States

D.C.	6	Michigan	6	New York	6
Maryland	6	Minnesota	3	Ohio	6
Massachusetts	6	New Jersey	6	Wisconsin	3

B. Social services under Title XX . . . . . all 54 States

C. Demonstration projects under Section 1110 . . . . . 4 States

California	Colorado	Illinois	Minnesota

D. Demonstration projects under Section 1115 . . . . . 23 States

Arizona	Florida	New York	Texas
Arkansas	Maine	Ohio	Utah
California	Maryland	Oklahoma	Vermont
Colorado	Michigan	Oregon	Virginia
Connecticut	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Delaware	New Jersey	South Carolina	

E. Work Incentive

1. "Regular" Work Incentive Program under Section 402 . . . . . 28 States

Alabama	Kansas	Nevada	Rhode Island
Alaska	Kentucky	New Hampshire	South Carolina
Colorado	Louisiana	New Mexico	Utah
D.C.	Minnesota	North Carolina	Vermont
Guam	Mississippi	North Dakota	Virgin Islands
Hawaii	Missouri	Ohio	Washington
Idaho	Montana	Puerto Rico	Wyoming

2. Work Incentive Demonstration Program under Section 445 . . . . . 26 States

Arizona	Illinois	Nebraska	South Dakota
Arkansas	Indiana	New Jersey	Tennessee
California	Iowa	New York	Texas
Connecticut	Maine	Oklahoma	Virginia
Delaware	Maryland	Oregon	West Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Georgia	Michigan		

F. Foster care under Title IV-E . . . . . all 54 States

PROVISIONS TO DEFINE FINANCIAL NEED

Federal requirement: The Social Security Act is silent with regard to a definition of standard of need. The determination of need is left entirely to the States, and many States define need in general terms. However, need of a family in any State is measured against the State's complete need standard which is expressed in money amounts [see Item III-A-3]. No assistance unit is eligible in a month in which its total income exceeds 185% of the State's need standard (including special needs) before application of earned income disregards.

A. Need is defined in terms of providing a reasonable, minimum, or adequate level of subsistence and/or care . . . . . 24 States

1. Income and resources from all sources are insufficient to provide reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health . . . . . (22 States)

Alabama	Kansas	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Arkansas	Kentucky	North Dakota	Tennessee
Delaware	Maine	Ohio	Texas
Guam	Mississippi	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Idaho	Missouri	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Indiana	Montana		

2. Other variations . . . . . (2 States)

Colorado - Has insufficient income or other resources to provide adequate care and support without public assistance.

Puerto Rico - Has insufficient income or resources to live within a reasonable standard of living.

B. Need is defined in terms of budgetary deficiency . . . . . 23 States

1. Lack of income or resources to meet minimum requirements as measured by need standards established by State agency . . . . . (20 States)

Alaska	Hawaii	Minnesota	Oregon
Arizona	Illinois	Nebraska	Pennsylvania
California	Louisiana	Nevada	South Carolina
D.C.	Maryland	New Jersey	Virginia
Georgia	Massachusetts	New York	Virgin Islands

2. Other variations . . . . . (3 States)

Michigan - Need exists if requirements exceed net income and resources by any amount.

Utah - Has insufficient resources to maintain a minimum standard of living compatible with health and well-being, as determined according to current living standards and costs.

Washington - Need is the amount of the deficit between the applicant's requirements and his/her non-exempt income during the payment period.

C. Need is defined in terms of State statutory mandate. . . . . 4 States

Florida - Assets are limited to an amount recognized by the Department and income is insufficient to meet needs as defined by the Legislature as the AFDC consolidated standard.

Iowa - Has insufficient income and resources to meet established requirements as set by the Legislature.

New Mexico - Under statutory requirement, the Income Support Division must adopt a need standard which shall establish a reasonable level of subsistence consistent with availability of Federal and State funds.

Wisconsin - Has insufficient income or other resources to provide necessities of life based on standards established by the Legislature according to family size in either of two geographical areas of the State.

(continued)

ITEM II-A (continued)

D. Need is defined with no reference to subsistence or budgetary deficit. . . . . 3 States

Connecticut	-	Relatives are unable to furnish support in own home.
North Carolina	-	Has inadequate means of support.
Vermont	-	Child is able to make home with relatives only if aided.

PERSONS INCLUDED IN THE ASSISTANCE UNIT

Federal requirement: An assistance unit must include any natural or adoptive parents and any blood-related or adoptive siblings who are living in the same household as the dependent child and who are otherwise eligible. If eligibility is due to incapacity or -- in States with an AFDC-Unemployed Parent Program -- unemployment of the principal earner, both parents must be included. In States with support laws of general applicability, stepparents married under State law to the natural or adoptive parent also must be included. There are stipulated exceptions to this requirement; e.g., certain aliens, individuals who recieve SSI, or those who are ineligible due to receipt of lump sum income.

Eligible needy stepbrothers, stepsisters, or the needy non-parent caretaker relative in the household who are not required to be included may be included if they file for assistance along with the assistance unit. Other individuals, who are not themselves eligible for AFDC may also be included in the budgeting and the amount of the grant if the State Plan permits their inclusion as persons "essential to the well-being of a recipient."

If two or more eligible units live in the same household, the State may treat them as one assistance unit.

A. Stepparents

1. Must be included in the assistance unit . . . . . 7 States

Nebraska	Oregon	Utah	Washington
New Hampshire	South Dakota	Vermont	

2. Need not be included . . . . . all other 47 States

B. Essential persons

1. May not be included in the assistance unit . . . . . 30 States

Alabama	Indiana	Nevada	South Carolina
Alaska	Kentucky	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Arizona	Maine	New Mexico	Tennessee
Colorado	Minnesota	North Dakota	Texas
Connecticut	Mississippi	Ohio	Virgin Islands
Delaware	Missouri	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Florida	Montana	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Georgia	Nebraska		

2. May be included . . . . . 24 States

Arkansas	Illinois	Michigan	Puerto Rico
California	Iowa	New Jersey	Utah
D.C.	Kansas	New York	Vermont
Guam	Louisiana	North Carolina	Virginia
Hawaii	Maryland	Oregon	Washington
Idaho	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin

a. An essential person is defined as any needy person living as a bona fide member of the family and performing an essential service . . . . . (3 States)

Hawaii	North Carolina	Oregon

(continued)

1-MISSISSIPPI includes the needs of a needy adult in the budget but bases amount of payment solely on the number of children in the family. Such adults are not included in the "recipient count."

ITEM II-B (continued)

B. Essential persons (continued)

2. May be included (continued)

b. Eligibility as an essential person is extended to specified relatives and/or their spouses and to other specified needy persons in the household . . . . . (7 States)

Arkansas	- A natural or adoptive parent living in the home (unless an unemancipated minor or receiving SSI) and an applicant other than a parent if his/her needs are to be included in the budget.
D.C.	- incapacitated stepparents in the home or persons in the home needed to care for a recipient.
Louisiana	- (1) an unrelated child meeting AFDC requirements; (2) a member of the household needed to provide care for children or incapacitated adults or essential housekeeping services; (3) the incapacitated non-legal spouse of the qualified relative who is unrelated to anyone in the assistance unit.
Michigan	- Needy spouse of caretaker relative and needy members of household age 18-20 who are attending high school.
New York	- Persons in the home who agree to care for a recipient and who are eligible for public assistance other than AFDC. Children age 18-21 in the home may be considered essential persons.
Virginia	- (1) Needy relatives (stepparents, grandparents, brothers or sisters) under 18 or over 65, unemployable, or performing an essential service; (2) any other needy person performing essential services; (3) a parent who is a convicted offender and living at home while performing unpaid public or community work.
Wisconsin	- Needy spouse of caretaker relative and 18 year old students attending high school.

c. Eligibility as an essential person is restricted to specified relatives and/or their spouses. . . . . (14 States)

California	- Stepparent who work fewer than 100 hours.
Guam	- Stepparents.
Idaho	- Incapacitated spouse of an eligible caretaker relative.
Illinois	- Needy adult relative present to provide child care.
Iowa	- (1) Incapacitated stepparent who is the legal spouse of the natural or adoptive parent by ceremonial or common-law marriage; (2) the needy relative who acts as payee when the parent is in the home but unable to act as payee; and (3) the non-incapacitated stepparent needed to care for child or incapacitated parent.
Kansas	- Needy spouse living in the home who meets appropriate WIN or work registration requirements, other needy specified relative whose presence is required for care of a child under 6 or another member of the household who is incapacitated.
Maryland	- Needy stepparent in the home and the relative payee and spouse who are needy and stand in place of the child's parents.
Massachusetts	- Needy spouse of eligible grantee.
New Jersey	- Stepparent.
Pennsylvania	- Relatives who meet definitive conditions of General Assistance.
Puerto Rico	- Second natural (unmarried) parent in incapacity cases.
Utah	- Specified relatives.
Vermont	- Needy relatives who perform essential services.
Washington	- Second natural (unmarried) parent in cases of incapacity or unemployment of the principal earner.

A G E

Federal requirement: Title IV of the Social Security Act defines Aid to Families with Dependent Children as assistance to needy children who are under the age of 18 years or, at State option, to certain children who have reached their 18th birthdays and who meet the definition of "student." Optional coverage is limited to children age 18 but under 19 who are full-time students in secondary school or in the equivalent level of vocational or technical training and are expected to complete the program before reaching 19. A child age 16 to 18 who is not attending school full time must register and cooperate in referral for work or training in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program or other employment programs elected by the State.

A. Maximum age 18 years; no optional coverage . . . . . 12 States

Alabama	Delaware	Indiana	Tennessee
Alaska	Florida	Mississippi	Vermont
Arkansas	Georgia	Puerto Rico	West Virginia

B. Optional coverage of 18-19 year old students . . . . . 42 States

Arizona	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Rhode Island
California	Louisiana	New Jersey	South Carolina
Colorado	Maine	New Mexico	South Dakota
Connecticut	Maryland	New York	Texas
D.C.	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Utah
Guam	Michigan	North Dakota	Virginia
Hawaii	Minnesota	Ohio	Virgin Islands
Idaho	Missouri	Oklahoma	Washington
Illinois	Montana	Oregon	Wisconsin
Iowa	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Wyoming
Kansas	Nevada		

PREGNANCY

Federal requirement: Assistance to pregnant women is an option available to States, and it may be provided by either or both of two methods. A pregnant woman who has no other children but who would be eligible if the child were born and living with her may be granted the amount of assistance designated for one adult in the State need standard. A pregnant woman with a child or children already on the AFDC rolls as well as one with no other children may be granted a special needs allowance. Neither of these provisions may begin earlier than the sixth month of a medically verified pregnancy.

A. No provision for assistance to pregnant women . . . . . 20 States

Alabama	Iowa	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Arkansas	Kentucky	New Jersey	Texas
Georgia	Maine	Oklahoma	Virginia
Illinois	Mississippi	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands
Indiana	Missouri	South Carolina	West Virginia

B. Pregnant women are eligible for assistance in the sixth month or later of a medically verified pregnancy . . . . . 34 States

1. Pregnant women with no other children are granted the amount of assistance designated for one adult in the State need standard. . . . . (33 States)

a. Eligibility begins in the sixth month. . . . . (27 States)

Arizona	Hawaii	Montana	Ohio
California	Idaho	Nebraska	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Kansas	Nevada	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Louisiana	New Mexico	Utah
D.C.	Maryland	New York	Vermont
Florida	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Wyoming
Guam	Michigan	North Dakota	

b. Eligibility begins in the seventh month. . . . . (5 States)

Alaska	Tennessee	Washington	Wisconsin
Minnesota			

c. Eligibility begins in the ninth month. . . . . (2 States)

Delaware	Oregon

2. Special needs

a. No special needs allowance . . . . . (25 States)

Alaska	Hawaii	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Arizona	Idaho	Montana	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Kansas	Nevada	Tennessee
Delaware	Louisiana	North Carolina	Vermont
D.C.	Maryland	North Dakota	Washington
Florida	Massachusetts[1]	Oregon	Wyoming
Guam			

(continued)

1-MASSACHUSETTS - a one-time infant benefits allowance may be provided.

B. 2. Special needs (continued)

b. Special needs allowance granted in addition to the amount of assistance for one adult in the State need standard . . . . . (9 States)

1) From the sixth month; monthly amount . . . . . (8 States)

California	$70	New York	$50
Colorado	$5	Ohio	$20
Michigan	$14	Utah	$15
Nebraska	up to $70		
New Mexico	$25 for layette and up to $234 for care and $19 for personal needs of individuals in non-medical maternity homes		

2) From the seventh month; monthly amount . . . . . (1 State)

Wisconsin $60

DEPRIVATION OF SUPPORT OR CARE

Federal definition: The term "dependent child" means a ... child ... who has been deprived of support or care because of (1) death, (2) continued absence from the home, or (3) physical or mental incapacity of a parent which is expected to last at least 30 days, or (if the State elects) (4) unemployment of a parent who is the family's principal earner. The Plans of all States follow the Federal definition of dependent child, with variations in the definitions of "incapacity" and "continued absence from the home."

A. Deprivation of support or care by reason of continued absence from the home

1. Absence must have lasted or be expected to last for a specified period of time. . . . . 12 States

a. 30 days . . . . . (11 States)

Alabama	Nevada	Oregon	Texas
Arizona	New Hampshire	South Carolina	Utah
Kentucky	Oklahoma	South Dakota	

b. Other period . . . . . (1 State)

Massachusetts - 20 days

2. No period of time to define "continued absence" . . . . . 42 States

Alaska	Idaho	Missouri	Puerto Rico
Arkansas	Illinois	Montana	Rhode Island
California	Indiana	Nebraska	Tennessee
Colorado	Iowa	New Jersey	Vermont
Connecticut	Kansas	New Mexico	Virginia
Delaware	Louisiana	New York	Virgin Islands
D.C.	Maine	North Carolina	Washington
Florida	Maryland	North Dakota	West Virginia
Georgia	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Guam	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	Wyoming
Hawaii	Mississippi		

B. Deprivation of support or care by reason of incapacity

1. Defined in terms of a durational requirement that incapacity must be expected to last:

a. Not specified in State Plan . . . . . 2 States

Puerto Rico South Carolina

b. At least 60 days . . . . . 1 State

Oregon

c. At least 30 days . . . . . All other 51 States

2. Treatment or training

a. Must be accepted by an incapacitated parent. . . . . 12 States

Alabama	Louisiana	Mississippi	North Dakota
Idaho	Maine	Missouri	Oregon
Illinois	Michigan	New Mexico	Tennessee

(continued)

ITEM II-E (continued)

B. Deprivation by reason of incapacity (continued)

2. Treatment or training (continued)

b. Acceptance not required as a condition of eligibility. . . . . 42 States

Alaska	Hawaii	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Arizona	Indiana	New Jersey	Texas
Arkansas	Iowa	New York	Utah
California	Kansas	North Carolina	Vermont
Colorado	Kentucky	Ohio	Virginia
Connecticut	Maryland	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
Delaware	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Washington
D.C.	Minnesota	Puerto Rico	West Virginia
Florida	Montana	Rhode Island	Wisconsin
Georgia	Nebraska	South Carolina	Wyoming
Guam	Nevada		

C. Deprivation of support or care by reason of unemployment of a parent who is the principal earner

1. Assistance is provided to families in need because of unemployment of a parent who is the principal earner . . . . . 27 States

California	Iowa	Missouri	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Kansas	Montana	South Carolina
Delaware	Maine	Nebraska	Vermont
D.C.	Maryland	New Jersey	Washington
Guam	Massachusetts	New York	West Virginia
Hawaii	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Illinois	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	

2. No provision for such aid. . . . . 27 States

Alabama	Idaho	New Mexico	Tennessee
Alaska	Indiana	North Carolina	Texas
Arizona	Kentucky	North Dakota	Utah
Arkansas	Louisiana	Oklahoma	Virginia
Colorado	Mississippi	Oregon	Virgin Islands
Florida	Nevada	Puerto Rico	Wyoming
Georgia	New Hampshire	South Dakota	

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Federal requirement: The Act requires that a child receiving AFDC must be living with a parent or one of the caretaker relatives listed in the law or regulations in a place of residence maintained by such parent or relative as his or their own home. Relatives listed in the Federal Act include father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, stepfather, stepmother, stepsister, stepbrother, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, or niece. Those listed in the Federal Act "as interpreted" in regulations (45 CFR 233.90) also include any blood relatives (not beyond first cousin, nephew, or niece) including those of half-blood, relationships of persons of preceding generations as denoted by prefixes of grand, great, or great-great, persons who legally adopt a child or his parents as well as the natural or other legally adopted children of such persons, and spouses of any of these persons even though the marriage is terminated by death or divorce. Only a few State Plans modify the "as interpreted" list of relatives. Some States have provisions, not encompassed in the Federal Act, to require that the home in which the child may live must be "suitable." Such provision may not, under Federal policy, result in denial or discontinuance of assistance with respect to an otherwise eligible child who remains in the home.

A. List of relatives with whom the child may live

1. Federal Act . . . . . 1 State

   Virgin Islands

2. Federal Act "as interpreted" . . . . . 45 States

Alaska	Idaho	Nebraska	South Carolina
Arizona	Indiana	Nevada	South Dakota
Arkansas	Iowa	New Hampshire	Tennessee
California	Kansas	New Jersey	Texas
Colorado	Louisiana	New Mexico	Utah
Connecticut	Maine	North Carolina	Vermont
Delaware	Maryland	North Dakota	Virginia
D.C.	Massachusetts	Oklahoma	Washington
Florida	Michigan	Oregon	West Virginia
Georgia	Minnesota	Puerto Rico	Wisconsin
Guam	Montana	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Hawaii			

3. Variations of the list in the Federal Act "as interpreted" . . . . . 8 States

Alabama	-	except spouses of step, great-great, and certain grand relatives and spouses of first cousin, nephew, or niece.
Illinois	-	except spouses of other than blood relatives.
Kentucky	-	except spouses of relatives whose marraiges were terminated before birth of the AFDC child.
Mississippi	-	except step-grandparents.
Missouri	-	including the natural relatives of an adopted child.
New York	-	including paternal relatives of a child born out of wedlock if paternity is formally acknowledged or adjudicated.
Ohio	-	including paternal relatives of a child born out of wedlock.
Pennsylvania	-	Natural parents of an adopted child are not included unless one or both of the adopting parents has died.

ITEM II-F (continued)

B. State provisions on "suitability of home"

1. Home in which a child may live must be suitable. . . . . 10 States

Connecticut	Minnesota	Ohio	Tennessee
Maryland	Mississippi	Rhode Island	Virginia
Michigan	New York		

2. No suitable home provision in State Plan . . . . . 44 States

Alabama	Hawaii	Montana	Puerto Rico
Alaska	Idaho	Nebraska	South Carolina
Arizona	Illinois	Nevada	South Dakota
Arkansas	Indiana	New Hampshire	Texas
California	Iowa	New Jersey	Utah
Colorado	Kansas	New Mexico	Vermont
Delaware	Kentucky	North Carolina	Virgin Islands
D.C.	Louisiana	North Dakota	Washington
Florida	Maine	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Georgia	Massachusetts	Oregon	Wisconsin
Guam	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Wyoming

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Federal requirement: There are four employment programs which States may implement if they so choose: (1) The Work Incentive Demonstration Program (45 CFR 205.80) is an alternative to the mandatory Work Incentive (WIN) Program (Title IV-C of the Social Security Act). Work Incentive Demonstrations allow States to develop and evaluate new and improved methods for administering the work-related objectives of the Act. (2) The Community Work Experience Program (CWEP) (45 CFR 238) enables States to provide on-the-job training and work experience for AFDC recipients. Certain AFDC recipients who are required to participate in the WIN program may also be required to participate in the Community Work Experience Program. Unlike WIN, however, AFDC applicants may not be required to participate in CWEP. (3) The Work Supplementation Program (45 CFR 239) allows States broad discretion in establishing employment programs in which AFDC recipients may, as an alternative to receiving their regular AFDC payments, volunteer to participate and receive wages. Such voluntary participation in a Work Supplementation Program excuses the recipient from the requirements of WIN and other Title IV-A work requirements. (4) The Employment Search Program requires, as a condition of eligibility, that individuals required to participate in WIN and those exempt from WIN because of remoteness must participate in an employment search program as recipients or as applicants, beginning at the time of application. The State may further limit ESP requirements to certain groups, types, or classes of applicants and recipients and may permit volunteers to participate. (These programs should not be confused with demonstration projects conducted with funds appropriated under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act even though such projects may be referred to as "CWEP demonstrations," etc. The programs reported here are those identified in the individual State Plans for administration of Title IV-A of the Act.)

In addition to the optional employment requirements specified in Federal law, States also may establish employment-related conditions or requirements for eligibility, "if such conditions assist the State in the efficient administration of its public assistance programs, or further an independent State welfare policy, and are not inconsistent with the provisions and purposes of the Social Security Act" (45 CFR 233.10(a)).

I. WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM OR WORK INCENTIVE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

A. Work Incentive Program . . . . . 28 States

Alabama	Kansas	Nevada	Rhode Island
Alaska	Kentucky	New Hampshire	South Carolina
Colorado	Louisiana	New Mexico	Utah
D.C.	Minnesota	North Carolina	Vermont
Guam	Mississippi	North Dakota	Virgin Islands
Hawaii	Missouri	Ohio	Washington
Idaho	Montana	Puerto Rico	Wyoming

1. Areas of operation

a. In effect statewide . . . . . (7 States)

D.C.	Kentucky	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Guam	Ohio	Vermont	

b. In effect in certain areas of the State; number of areas, if specified . . . . . (20 States)

Alabama	12	Minnesota	27	North Dakota	
Alaska	5	Mississippi	12	Puerto Rico	9
Colorado	33	Missouri	9	South Carolina	15
Hawaii	Oahu Island	Nevada	2	Utah	
Idaho		New Hampshire	5	Virgin Islands	2
Kansas	4	New Mexico	11	Washington	
Louisiana	5	North Carolina	34		

c. Information not provided by the State agency . . . . . (1 State)

Montana

(continued)

ITEM II-G (continued)

A. Work Incentive Program (continued)

2. Voluntary participation

a. Allowed . . . . . (13 States)

Alabama	Nevada	Rhode Island	Virgin Islands
D.C.	New Hampshire	Utah	Washington
Kansas	North Dakota	Vermont	Wyoming
Minnesota			

b. Information not provided by the State agency . . . . . (15 States)

Alaska	Idaho	Missouri	Ohio
Colorado	Kentucky	Montana	Puerto Rico
Guam	Louisiana	New Mexico	South Carolina
Hawaii	Mississippi	North Carolina	

3. Job training and/or job clubs

a. Provided . . . . . (10 States)

Alabama	Kansas	North Dakota	Vermont
D.C.	Minnesota	Utah	Washington
Idaho	New Hampshire		

b. Not provided . . . . . (1 State)

Rhode Island

c. Information not provided by the State agency . . . . . (17 States)

Alaska	Louisiana	Nevada	Puerto Rico
Colorado	Mississippi	New Mexico	South Carolina
Guam	Missouri	North Carolina	Virgin Islands
Hawaii	Montana	Ohio	Wyoming
Kentucky			

Work Incentive Program or Work Incentive Demonstration Program (continued)

B. Work Incentive Demonstration Program . . . . . 26 States

Arizona	Illinois	Nebraska	South Dakota
Arkansas	Indiana	New Jersey	Tennessee
California	Iowa	New York	Texas
Connecticut	Maine	Oklahoma	Virginia
Delaware	Maryland	Oregon	West Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Georgia	Michigan		

1. Areas of operation

a. In effect statewide . . . . . (14 States)

Connecticut	Massachusetts	Oklahoma	South Dakota
Delaware	Michigan	Oregon	Virginia
Illinois	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Maryland	New York		

b. In effect in certain portions of the State; number of counties, if specified . . . (12 States)

Arizona	2	Georgia	7	New Jersey	13
Arkansas	20	Indiana	19	Tennessee	41
California	32	Iowa	47	Texas	82
Florida	44	Maine	5	Wisconsin	29

2. Voluntary participation

a. Allowed . . . . . (19 States)

Arizona	Indiana	Nebraska	Tennessee
California	Iowa	New Jersey	Texas
Florida	Maine	New York	Virginia
Georgia	Massachusetts	Oregon	West Virginia
Illinois	Michigan	South Dakota	

c. Information not provided by the State agency . . . . . (7 States)

Arkansas	Delaware	Oklahoma	Wisconsin
Connecticut	Maryland	Pennsylvania	

3. Job training and/or job clubs provided . . . . . (26 States)

Arizona	Illinois	Nebraska	South Dakota
Arkansas	Indiana	New Jersey	Tennessee
California	Iowa	New York	Texas
Connecticut	Maine	Oklahoma	Virginia
Delaware	Maryland	Oregon	West Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Georgia	Michigan		

ITEM II-G (continued)

II. COMMUNITY WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM

A. Program in effect . . . . . 20 States

Alabama	Iowa	North Carolina	South Carolina
California	Kansas	North Dakota	South Dakota
Colorado	Michigan	Ohio	Virginia
Georgia	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Washington
Idaho	New York	Pennsylvania	West Virginia

1. Areas of operation

a. Statewide . . . . . (8 States)

Idaho	North Dakota[1]	Pennsylvania	Virginia
Michigan	Oklahoma	South Dakota	West Virginia

b. Specified counties or other areas; number of areas, if specified . . . . . (12 States)

Alabama	3	Iowa	5	North Carolina	10
California	1	Kansas	19	Ohio	8
Colorado		Minnesota	7	South Carolina	2
Georgia	9	New York	21	Washington	2

2. Participants

a. Mandatory participants

1) WIN registrants employed less than 80 hours per month

a) All AFDC recipients not exempt under Section 409 of the Act are required to participate . . . . . (13 States)

Alabama	Kansas	North Carolina	Oklahoma
Colorado	Michigan	North Dakota	South Carolina
Georgia	New York	Ohio	Washington
Idaho			

b) Only specified categories of AFDC recipients are required to participate . (7 States)

California	Minnesota	South Dakota	West Virginia
Iowa	Pennsylvania	Virginia	

2) AFDC recipients exempt from WIN registration because of responsibility for care of a child age 3 to 6

a) Required to participate if appropriate child care can be arranged . . . . (5 States)

New York	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	South Carolina
North Carolina			

b) Not required to participate . . . . . (15 States)

Alabama	Idaho	Minnesota	Virginia
California	Iowa	North Dakota	Washington
Colorado	Kansas	Ohio	West Virginia
Georgia	Michigan	South Dakota	

3) AFDC recipients exempt from WIN registration because of remoteness from a project site

a) Required to participate . . . . . (11 States)

Alabama	Idaho	North Carolina	South Carolina
Colorado	Kansas	North Dakota	Virginia
Georgia	New York	Ohio	

b) Not required to participate . . . . . (9 States)

California	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	Washington
Iowa	Oklahoma	South Dakota	West Virginia
Michigan			

(continued)

1-NORTH DAKOTA - mandatory in six counties; voluntary in remaining local jurisdictions.

A. 2. Participants (continued)

b. Voluntary participants

1) Allowed . . . . . (18 States)

California	Kansas	North Dakota	South Dakota
Colorado	Michigan	Ohio	Virginia
Georgia	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Washington
Idaho	New York	South Carolina	West Virginia
Iowa	North Carolina		

2) Not allowed . . . . . (2 States)

Alabama	Pennsylvania

3. Worker's Compensation protection

a. Provided . . . . . (13 States)

California	Minnesota	Ohio	Virginia
Colorado	New York	Pennsylvania[1]	Washington
Iowa	North Dakota	South Carolina	West Virginia
Michigan			

b. Not provided . . . . . (7 States)

Alabama	Idaho[2]	North Carolina	South Dakota[2]
Georgia	Kansas[2]	Oklahoma[2]	

4. Means used to compute hours of participation

a. Federal minimum wage . . . . . (18 States)

Alabama	Kansas	North Dakota	South Dakota
Colorado	Michigan	Ohio	Virginia
Georgia	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	Washington
Idaho	New York[3]	South Carolina	West Virginia
Iowa	North Carolina		

b. State minimum wage . . . . . (2 States)

California	Oklahoma

B. The option to establish a Community Work Experience Program was not elected. . . . . 34 States

Alaska	Illinois	Montana	Rhode Island
Arizona	Indiana	Nebraska	Tennessee
Arkansas	Kentucky	Nevada	Texas
Connecticut	Louisiana	New Hampshire	Utah
Delaware	Maine	New Jersey	Vermont
D.C.	Maryland	New Mexico	Virgin Islands
Florida	Massachusetts	Oregon	Wisconsin
Guam	Mississippi	Puerto Rico	Wyoming
Hawaii	Missouri		

1-PENNSYLVANIA - provided by the project operator, not the State agency.
2-Comparable alternate coverage provided.
3-NEW YORK - or prevailing wage, whichever is higher.

ITEM II-G (continued)

III. WORK SUPPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

A. Program in effect . . . . . 7 States

California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee

1. Areas of operation

   a. In effect Statewide . . . . . (2 States)

      Massachusetts, Minnesota

   b. In effect in certain portions of the State; number of counties/districts . . . . . (4 States)

      California 1, Connecticut 2, Michigan 8, Ohio 11

   c. Information not provided by the State agency . . . . . (1 State)

      Tennessee

2. Adjustment of need standard in WSP areas

   a. Need standard not adjusted . . . . . (6 States)

      California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio

   b. Information not provided by the State agency . . . . . (1 State)

      Tennessee

3. Adjustment of payment level in WSP areas

   a. Payment level not adjusted . . . . . (6 States)

      California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio

   b. Information not provided by the State agency . . . . . (1 State)

      Tennessee

4. Change in earned income disregards

   a. For WSP participants and eligibles

      1) Disregards changed . . . . . (4 States)

         California, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio

      2) Disregards not changed . . . . . (2 States)

         Connecticut, Massachusetts

      3) Information not provided by the State agency . . . . . (1 State)

         Tennessee

   b. For AFDC recipient nonparticipants

      1) Disregards changed . . . . . (0 States)

      2) Disregards not changed . . . . . (6 States)

         California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio

      3) Information not provided by the State agency . . . . . (1 State)

         Tennessee

(continued)

III. Work Supplementation Program (continued)

B. The option to establish a Work Supplementation Program was not elected . . . . . 47 States

Alabama	Illinois	Nevada	South Carolina
Alaska	Indiana	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Arizona	Iowa	New Jersey	Texas
Arkansas	Kansas	New Mexico	Utah
Colorado	Kentucky	New York	Vermont
Delaware	Louisiana	North Carolina	Virginia
D.C.	Maine	North Dakota	Virgin Islands
Florida	Maryland	Oklahoma	Washington
Georgia	Mississippi	Oregon	West Virginia
Guam	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Hawaii	Montana	Puerto Rico	Wyoming
Idaho	Nebraska	Rhode Island	

IV. EMPLOYMENT SEARCH PROGRAM

A. Program in effect . . . . . 15 States

California	Massachusetts	Oregon	Vermont
Florida	New Jersey	Rhode Island	Virginia
Kansas	Ohio	Texas	Washington
Maine	Oklahoma	Utah	

1. Mandatory participants

a. Individuals required to participate in WIN and those exempt from WIN because of remoteness . . . . . (10 States)

California	New Jersey	Oregon	Utah
Florida	Ohio	Texas	Washington
Kansas	Oklahoma		

b. Limited to certain groups, types, or classes of applicants and/or recipients . . . (5 States)

Maine	Rhode Island	Vermont	Virginia
Massachusetts			

2. Voluntary participation allowed . . . . . (15 States)

California	Massachusetts	Oregon	Vermont
Florida	New Jersey	Rhode Island	Virginia
Kansas	Ohio	Texas	Washington
Maine	Oklahoma	Utah	

B. The option to establish an Employment Search Program was not elected . . . . . 39 States

Alabama	Hawaii	Mississippi	Pennsylvania
Alaska	Idaho	Missouri	Puerto Rico
Arizona	Illinois	Montana	South Carolina
Arkansas	Indiana	Nebraska	South Dakota
Colorado	Iowa	Nevada	Tennessee
Connecticut	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Virgin Islands
Delaware	Louisiana	New Mexico	West Virginia
D.C.	Maryland	New York	Wisconsin
Georgia	Michigan	North Carolina	Wyoming
Guam	Minnesota	North Dakota	

(continued)

ITEM II-G (continued)

V. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility requirements (unrelated to WIN) which are specifically related to employment or willingness to accept employment . . . . . 15 States

Arizona	Massachusetts	New York	Vermont
Georgia	Michigan	North Carolina	Washington
Idaho	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Louisiana	New Jersey	Utah	

1. Persons to whom the requirements apply

a. Parent . . . . . (15 States)

Arizona	Massachusetts	New York	Vermont
Georgia	Michigan	North Carolina	Washington
Idaho	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Louisiana	New Jersey	Utah	

b. Other caretaker relative . . . . . (9 States)

Arizona	Michigan	New York	Pennsylvania
Idaho	New Jersey	North Carolina	Washington
Louisiana			

c. Child 16 or older and not in school . . . . . (10 States)

Arizona	Michigan	North Carolina	Utah
Idaho	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Washington
Louisiana	New York		

2. A specified individual in the assistance unit:

a. Must not refuse employment or training . . . . . (12 States)

Arizona	Massachusetts	New York	Utah
Idaho	Michigan	North Carolina	Vermont
Louisiana	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Washington

b. Must maintain current registration with State employment service . . . . . (12 States)

Arizona	Michigan	New York	Utah
Idaho	New Hampshire	North Carolina	Vermont
Louisiana	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Washington

c. Must show that they are actively seeking employment . . . . . (4 States)

Michigan	New York	North Carolina	Utah

d. Other . . . . . (5 States)

Georgia - seek and accept suitable employment.
New Hampshire - appear at employment interviews and accept employment.
New York - receive regular public assistance grants and allowances in person from the State Employment service.
Pennsylvania - participate in employment services, orientation, or counseling interviews and keep scheduled appointments; not voluntarily terminate or reduce earning capacity or training program.
Wisconsin - The county agency may require such remunerative work as in its judgment can be done without detriment to the parent's health or the neglect of the children or home; and may prescribe the hours during which the parent may work outside the home.

B. No additional State requirements . . . . . 39 States

Alabama	Hawaii	Missouri	Rhode Island
Alaska	Illinois	Montana	South Carolina
Arkansas	Indiana	Nebraska	South Dakota
California	Iowa	Nevada	Tennessee
Colorado	Kansas	New Mexico	Texas
Connecticut	Kentucky	North Dakota	Virginia
Delaware	Maine	Ohio	Virgin Islands
D.C.	Maryland	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Florida	Minnesota	Oregon	Wyoming
Guam	Mississippi	Puerto Rico	

EARNED INCOME DISREGARDS

Federal requirement: In all cases except those specified in 45 CFR 233.20(a)(3), all earned income of AFDC children who are determined to be full-time students (or part-time students who are not full-time employees) is disregarded, and the standardized monthly earned income disregards for all other persons included in the grant are: (a) the actual cost up to $75 for work expenses; (b) the actual cost up to $160 (or less for part-time employment) for care of each dependent child or incapacitated adult; (c) $30; and (d) one-third of any remainder. The $30 and one-third and $30 disregards are applied only for limited periods as defined in 45 CFR 233.20(a)(11). [In those States which choose to provide care for children or incapacitated adults directly to AFDC recipients, the disregard of earned income for this purpose is not applicable. Other States provide child and incapacitated care through a combination of direct services and earned income disregards. Both methods are tabulated in this section.]

A. Full-time employment defined as:

1. A monthly standard

a. 100 or more hours per month . . . . . 9 States

California (or 13 days per month)
Colorado
Illinois
Maryland
North Dakota
Rhode Island
Utah (or average 23 hours per week)
Vermont
West Virginia

b. 120 or more hours per month . . . . . 6 States

Alabama
Alaska (or 30 hours per week)
D.C.
Montana
Nevada
New Jersey

c. Other monthly standard; number of hours or dollar amount . . . . . 10 States

Arizona	86 or more hours	Nebraska	130 or more hours
Idaho	80 or more hours	New Hampshire	$290
Indiana	130 or more hours	North Carolina	60 or more hours
Iowa	129 or more hours	Oregon	160 or more hours
Louisiana	136.1 or more hours	Washington	121 or more hours

2. A weekly standard

a. 30 or more hours per week . . . . . 13 States

Arkansas
Delaware
Florida (or 16 days per month)
Georgia
Kansas
Minnesota
Mississippi
New Mexico
Pennsylvania
Texas
Virginia (or 120 hours per month)
Virgin Islands
Wisconsin

b. 35 or more hours per week . . . . . 3 States

Connecticut
Ohio
Wyoming

c. Other weekly standard; number of hours . . . . . 4 States

Maine - 20 or more hours (and at least two weeks per month)
Massachusetts - 31 or more hours (or 131 or more hours per month)
Puerto Rico - 23 or more hours
South Dakota - 40 or more hours

d. Not specified . . . . . 9 States

Guam
Hawaii
Kentucky
Michigan
Missouri
New York
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee

(continued)

ITEM II-H-1-a (continued)

B. Child or incapacitated care expenses; maximum disregard for part-time employment

1. No disregard; services provided by agency . . . . . 2 States

Connecticut Wyoming

2. Combination of services and disregards; amount of disregard, when provided . . . . . 13 States

Colorado	-	$130	Ohio	-	$120
Nebraska	-	$120	Oklahoma	-	$160
Nevada	-	$80	Utah	-	$130
New Hampshire	-	$80	Virginia	-	$120
New Mexico	-	$80	West Virginia	-	$45 1-49 hours/month
New York	-	not specified			85 50-99 hours/month
North Carolina	-	$160	Wisconsin	-	$120

3. Disregard per child or incapacitated adult . . . . . 39 States

a. $80 . . . . . (9 States)

Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Guam, Maine, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virgin Islands

b. $100 . . . . . (4 States)

Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi

c. $110 . . . . . (3 States)

Kansas, Kentucky, New Jersey

d. $120 . . . . . (5 States)

Alabama, Alaska, D.C., Missouri, Pennsylvania

e. $150 . . . . . (3 States)

Hawaii, Texas, Vermont

f. $159 . . . . . (4 States)

California, Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota

g. Actual cost up to $160 . . . . . (1 State)

Tennessee

h. Amounts scaled to hours worked . . . . . (6 States)

Indiana - $40 for 1 to 43 hours per month
80 for 44 to 86 hours per month
120 for 87 to 129 hours per month

Louisiana - $12 for 1 - 27 hours per month
25 for 27.1 - 55 hours per month
37 for 55.1 - 82 hours per month
50 for 82.1 - 109 hours per month
62 for 109.1 - 136 hours per month
75 for 136.1 or more hours per month

Massachusetts - $40 for 1 to 10 hours per week or 1 to 43 hours per month
80 for 11 to 20 hours per week or 44 to 87 hours per month
120 for 21 to 30 hours per week or 88 to 130 hours per month

Oregon - $1 per hour worked

South Dakota - $1 per hour worked up to $159 per month

Washington - $40 for 1 to 40 hours per month
80 for 41 to 80 hours per month
120 for 81 to 120 hours per month

(continued)

B. Child or incapacitated care expenses (continued)

i. Other amounts . . . . . (4 States)

Illinois	- $128	Montana	- varies
Michigan	- 27.55% of gross earnings	North Dakota	- $99

ITEM II-H-1-b

STUDENT INCOME IN DETERMINING TOTAL FAMILY INCOME

Federal requirement: When making the determination of whether family income exceeds 185% of the State's need standard, States may disregard all or any part of the earned income of a dependent child (applicant or recipient) who meets the definition of full-time student. This disregard may be applied for any period of up to six months per calendar year.

A. All earned income disregarded for six months per calendar year . . . . . 43 States

Alabama	Indiana	Montana	Oregon
Alaska	Iowa	Nebraska	Pennsylvania
Arizona	Kansas	Nevada	Puerto Rico
Arkansas	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Rhode Island
California	Louisiana	New Jersey	South Carolina
Colorado	Maine	New Mexico	South Dakota
Florida	Maryland	New York	Tennessee
Georgia	Michigan	North Carolina	Vermont
Guam	Minnesota	North Dakota	Washington
Idaho	Mississippi	Ohio	West Virginia
Illinois	Missouri	Oklahoma	

B. No provision . . . . . 11 States

Connecticut	Hawaii	Utah	Wisconsin
Delaware	Massachusetts	Virginia	Wyoming
D.C.	Texas	Virgin Islands	

STUDENT INCOME IN DETERMINING NEED

Federal requirement: States which choose to disregard the earned income of full-time students when determining whether total family income exceeds 185% of the need standard have the additional option of disregarding the income of such students when making a determination of need. The disregard for purposes of need determination may be applied to all or any part of the earned income of a full-time student applying for AFDC for up to six calendar months, but the amount and the length of time may not exceed those of the disregard applied in comparing total family income to 185% of the need standard.

A. All earned income disregarded for six calendar months . . . . . 43 States

Alabama	Indiana	Montana	Oregon
Alaska	Iowa	Nebraska	Pennsylvania
Arizona	Kansas	Nevada	Puerto Rico
Arkansas	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Rhode Island
California	Louisiana	New Jersey	South Carolina
Colorado	Maine	New Mexico	South Dakota
Florida	Maryland	New York	Tennessee
Georgia	Michigan	North Carolina	Vermont
Guam	Minnesota	North Dakota	Washington
Idaho	Mississippi	Ohio	West Virginia
Illinois	Missouri	Oklahoma	

B. No provision . . . . . 11 States

Connecticut	Hawaii	Utah	Wisconsin
Delaware	Massachusetts	Virginia	Wyoming
D.C.	Texas	Virgin Islands	

DISREGARD OF INCOME UNDER JTPA

Federal regulation: Under the Job Training Partnership Act (P.L. 97-300), States have the option of disregarding all or any part of any income received by a dependent child applying for or receiving AFDC. The duration of JTPA disregards may be established by the State, but disregard of earned income may not exceed six months.

A. Earned Income

1. Disregarded for six calendar months . . . . . 49 States

a. All earned income . . . . . (48 States)

1) In the same way for all programs . . . . . (42 States)

Alabama	Idaho	Missouri	Oklahoma
Alaska	Illinois	Montana	Oregon
Arizona	Indiana	Nebraska	Pennsylvania
Arkansas	Iowa	Nevada	Rhode Island
California	Kansas	New Jersey	Tennessee
Colorado	Louisiana	New Mexico	Texas
Connecticut	Maine	New York	Utah
Florida	Maryland	North Carolina	Vermont
Georgia	Michigan	North Dakota	West Virginia
Guam	Minnesota	Ohio	Wisconsin
Hawaii	Mississippi		

2) On a program by program basis . . . . . (6 States)

Delaware	New Hampshire	South Dakota	Virginia
Kentucky	South Carolina		

b. Varying amounts on a program by program basis . . . . . (1 State)

Puerto Rico - Summer Youth Program - all
On the Job Training - first $25

2. No provision . . . . . 5 States

D.C.	Virgin Islands	Washington	Wyoming
Massachusetts			

B. Unearned Income

1. All disregarded for six calendar months . . . . . 4 States

a. Same way for all programs . . . . . (2 States)

Indiana Nebraska

b. Program by program basis . . . . . (2 States)

New Hampshire South Dakota

(continued)

B. Unearned Income (continued)

2. All disregarded for indefinite period . . . . . 46 States

a. Same way for all programs . . . . . (41 States)

Alabama	Hawaii	Mississippi	Pennsylvania
Alaska	Idaho	Missouri	Puerto Rico
Arizona	Illinois	Nevada	Rhode Island
Arkansas	Kansas	New Jersey	South Carolina
California	Kentucky	New Mexico	Tennessee
Colorado	Louisiana	New York	Texas
Connecticut	Maine	North Carolina	Utah
D.C.	Maryland	North Dakota	Vermont
Florida	Michigan	Ohio	West Virginia
Georgia	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Wisconsin
Guam			

b. Program by program basis . . . . . (5 States)

Delaware	Montana	Oregon	Virginia
Iowa			

3. No provision . . . . . 4 States

Massachusetts	Virgin Islands	Washington	Wyoming

ITEM II-H-3

ALLOCATION OF INCOME

Federal requirement: 45 CFR 233.20(a)(3)(ii) provides that after all Federal requirements governing the disregards of income and resources have been uniformly applied, the State may allocate an individual's income "as necessary for the support of his dependents." The allocation may not exceed the total amount of the dependent's need as determined by the State's need standard.

A. Income may be allocated for support of dependents not in the assistance unit . . . . . 28 States

Delaware	Louisiana	New York	Texas[1]
D.C.	Maine	Oklahoma	Utah
Georgia	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Vermont
Hawaii	Minnesota	Puerto Rico	Virginia
Illinois	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Virgin Islands
Indiana	New Jersey	South Carolina	Washington
Iowa	New Mexico	South Dakota	Wyoming

B. No provision . . . . . 26 States

Alabama	Florida	Mississippi	North Dakota
Alaska	Guam	Missouri	Ohio[2]
Arizona	Idaho	Montana	Oregon
Arkansas	Kansas	Nebraska	Tennessee
California	Kentucky	Nevada	West Virginia
Colorado	Maryland	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Connecticut[2]	Massachusetts		

1-Dependents must be living in the same home with the individual.
2-Stepparent situations only.

STEPPARENT INCOME

Federal requirement: States which have no support law of general applicability must assume that the income of a stepparent is available to meet the needs of a child with whom he/she is living. Disregards which must be applied to the stepparent's income before it is assumed to be available to the child are specified in Federal regulations (45 CFR 233.20(a)(3)(xiv)).

A. Support laws of general applicability . . . . . 7 States

Nebraska	Oregon	Utah	Washington
New Hampshire	South Dakota	Vermont	

B. Stepparent's income assumed to be available . . . . . 47 States

Alabama	Hawaii	Minnesota	Pennsylvania[1]
Alaska	Idaho	Mississippi	Puerto Rico
Arizona	Illinois	Missouri	Rhode Island
Arkarsas	Indiana	Montana	South Carolina
California	Iowa	Nevada	Tennessee
Colorado	Kansas	New Jersey	Texas
Connecticut	Kentucky	New Mexico	Virginia
Delaware	Louisiana	New York	Virgin Islands
D.C.	Maine	North Carolina	West Virginia
Florida	Maryland	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Georgia	Massachussets	Ohio	Wyoming
Guam	Michigan	Oklahoma	

1-PENNSYLVANIA has a support law of general applicability, but it does not include stepparents.

ITEM II-H-5

ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER AGENCIES

Federal requirement: State agencies may establish policies under which assistance from other agencies and organizations which does not duplicate assistance provided in the AFDC grant will not be deducted in determining the amount of the grant. In order to assure nonduplication, assistance from other agencies must be considered in relation to: (a) the different purpose for which it is granted, e.g., vocational rehabilitation; (b) the provision of goods and services not included in the AFDC standard; or (c) the fact that the State does not meet the full amount of its need standard. In the latter case, assistance from other agencies in an amount which makes up the difference between the recipient's AFDC grant and the amount which the State determines to be needed does not constitute duplication.

A. No provision to disregard assistance from other agencies . . . . . 1 State

New Hampshire

B. Assistance from other agencies and organizations is disregarded in determining need and the amount of the AFDC assistance grant. . . . . All other 53 States

COUNTING FOOD STAMPS AND HOUSING SUBSIDIES AS INCOME

Federal requirement: States have the option of counting food stamps and housing subsidies as income. States may reduce the amount of AFDC payments to the extent that the value of food stamp coupons or housing subsidies duplicates the amounts allowed in the need and payment standards for food or shelter (45 CFR 233.20(a)(3)(xii)).

A. Food stamps

Option not elected . . . . . all 54 States

B. Housing subsidies

1. Counted as income . . . . . 1 State

Oregon - rent and housing subsidies from the Federal Government (HUD) and State and local governments.

2. Option not elected . . . . . all other 53 States

ITEM II-H-8

SHARED HOUSEHOLDS

Federal requirement: States may prorate the shelter, utilities, and similar needs portions of the need standard and payment amount whenever the AFDC assistance unit lives with other individuals as a household. Exceptions are made in the case of a person receiving SSI to whom the statutory one-third reduction applies or in the case of a bona fide landlord-tenant relationship. Each State which chooses to prorate must do so on a "reasonable basis ... depending on its own policy and administrative considerations." It may choose to prorate in all instances where the assistance unit shares shelter, utilities, and similar needs with other individuals, or it may prorate only in more restricted circumstances such as when all other persons in the household are related to members of the assistance unit. In addition, it may choose to prorate only one or several items in the need standard.

A. Expenses prorated; household composition . . . . . 7 States

- Guam - Costs for rental or mortgage payments, utilities, and/or fuel when one assistance unit lives with another or with non-recipients.
- Hawaii - Specified costs for rent and utilities or home ownership are prorated when an AFDC recipient or family lives with parents, a common-law spouse, or other relatives.
- Idaho - Shelter and utility costs are prorated when the dependent child lives with a natural or adoptive parent and a stepparent. Definition of shelter includes rent for a house, apartment, hotel, or other rooms, mortgage payments, and home ownership costs.
- Kansas - Shelter standards are proportionately reduced for all living arrangements in which one or more persons who are not in the assistance unit reside in the home.
- Oklahoma - Prorates its need standard for shelter, utilities, and household equipment. When there are no adults in the grant, only one-half the amount in the need standard is budgeted for these items. Individuals considered to be part of the AFDC household include any specified relatives whose needs are not included in the grant.
- Oregon - Shelter, including utilities, only when the assistance unit lives with other individuals as a household and the assistance unit contains no adult.
- South Dakota - The State prorates allowances for shelter, utilities, and/or similar needs when recipient(s) live in the household of a nonrecipient. Shelter is defined as rental, mortgage payments, real estate taxes, insurance, trailer partking fees, and a monthly standard for general maintenance. Proration is not used when a nonrecipient individual lives with an applicant/recipient who is primarily responsible for the shelter obligation.

B. No provision for proration . . . . . 47 States

Alabama	Indiana	Nebraska	South Carolina
Alaska	Iowa	Nevada	Tennessee
Arizona	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Texas
Arkansas	Louisiana	New Jersey	Utah
California	Maine	New Mexico	Vermont
Colorado	Maryland	New York	Virginia
Connecticut	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Virgin Islands
Delaware	Michigan	North Dakota	Washington
D.C.	Minnesota	Ohio	West Virginia
Florida	Mississippi	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Georgia	Missouri	Puerto Rico	Wyoming
Illinois	Montana	Rhode Island	

ALLOWABLE PROPERTY RESERVES

Federal requirement: One of the conditions for approval of State Public Assistance Plans and for Federal financial participation in Aid to Families with Dependent Children is that the State Plan must provide for consideration, in determination of the need of a claimant for assistance, of any resources that s/he may have. The State, in determining eligibility, must exclude from consideration: (1) the home (of any value) owned and occupied by the assistance unit; (2) the equity value of up to $1500 (or a lower amount set by the State) of one automobile or other vehicle which is the principal means of transportation; (3) one burial plot (as defined by the State) per individual; and (4) one funeral agreement with an equity value established by the State but no greater than $1500 per individual. The State also has the option of excluding from consideration basic items essential to day-to-day living such as furniture and clothing or other items of personal property which are of limited value. The equity value of all other real and personal property held by the family may not exceed a combined total of $1000 (or a lower amount set by the State). Real property which the family is making a good faith effort to sell is excluded from consideration as a resource for a period of six months, after which time States have the option of extending the period for an additional three months. In order to receive assistance during this six or nine month period, the family must agree to disposal of the property and to specified conditions for repayment of aid received (45 CFR 233.20(a)(3)(5)).

A. Real Property

1. Home - no limitation on value . . . . . all 54 States

2. Period for exclusion of non-excludable real property

a. Extended for additional three months . . . . . 27 States

Alaska	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania
Arkansas	Louisiana	New Jersey	Tennessee
D.C.	Maine	New Mexico	Utah
Florida	Maryland	New York	Vermont
Idaho	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Washington
Iowa	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Kansas	Minnesota	Oregon	

b. Not extended . . . . . 27 States

Alabama	Guam	Nebraska	South Dakota
Arizona	Hawaii	Nevada	Texas
California	Illinois	North Carolina	Virginia
Colorado	Indiana	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
Connecticut	Mississippi	Puerto Rico	West Virginia
Delaware	Missouri	Rhode Island	Wyoming
Georgia	Montana	South Carolina	

B. One automobile or other principal means of transportation

1. Limitation of $1500 equity value . . . . . 52 States

Alabama	Idaho	Nebraska	Rhode Island
Alaska	Illinois	Nevada	South Carolina
Arizona	Iowa	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Arkansas	Kansas	New Jersey	Tennessee
California	Kentucky	New Mexico	Texas
Colorado	Maine	New York	Utah
Connecticut	Maryland	North Carolina	Vermont
Delaware	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Virginia
D.C.	Michigan	Ohio	Virgin Islands
Florida	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Washington
Georgia	Mississippi	Oregon	West Virginia
Guam	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Hawaii	Montana	Puerto Rico	Wyoming

(continued)

ITEM II-H-9 (continued)

B. Automobile (continued)

2. Limitation of $1200 equity value . . . . . 1 State

Louisiana

3. Limitation of $1000 equity value . . . . . 1 State

Indiana

C. Funeral Agreements and/or Burial Plots

1. Funeral Agreements

a. Equity value no greater than $1000 . . . . . 1 State

Rhode Island

b. Equity value no greater than $1500 . . . . . 52 States

Alabama	Idaho	Missouri	Puerto Rico
Alaska	Illinois	Montana	South Carolina
Arizona	Indiana	Nevada	South Dakota
Arkansas	Iowa	New Hampshire	Tennessee
California	Kansas	New Jersey	Texas
Colorado	Kentucky	New Mexico	Utah
Connecticut	Louisiana	New York	Vermont
Delaware	Maine	North Carolina	Virginia
D.C.	Maryland	North Dakota	Virgin Islands
Florida	Massachusetts	Ohio	Washington
Georgia	Michigan	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Guam	Minnesota	Oregon	Wisconsin
Hawaii	Mississippi	Pennsylvania	Wyoming

c. Equity value no greater than $3000 . . . . . 1 State

Nebraska

2. Burial plots of any value . . . . . all 54 States

D. Non-home real and non-exempt personal property

1. Limitation of $1000 equity value . . . . . 52 States

Alabama	Illinois	Montana	Puerto Rico
Alaska	Indiana	Nebraska	Rhode Island
Arizona	Iowa	Nevada	South Carolina
Arkansas	Kansas	New Hampshire	South Dakota
California	Kentucky	New Jersey	Tennessee
Colorado	Louisiana	New Mexico	Texas
Delaware	Maine	New York	Utah
D.C.	Maryland	North Carolina	Vermont
Florida	Massashusetts	North Dakota	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Michigan	Ohio	Washington
Guam	Minnesota	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Hawaii	Mississippi	Oregon	Wisconsin
Idaho	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Wyoming

2. Other equity value . . . . . 2 States

Connecticut - $400 Virginia - $600

E. Basic items essential to day-to-day living . . . . . all 54 States

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE EQUITY VALUES FOR (1) AUTOMOBILE; (2) FUNERAL AGREEMENTS; AND (3) NONE-HOME REAL AND NON-EXEMPT PERSONAL PROPERTY; AND OTHER ITEMS EXEMPT FROM STATE RESOURCE LIMITATIONS

	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE EQUITY VALUE			ITEMS SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED FROM THE RESOURCE LIMITATION (IN ADDITION TO BASIC ITEMS ESSENTIAL TO DAY-TO-DAY LIVING)		
STATE	ONE AUTO-MOBILE	FUNERAL AGREE-MENTS	NON-HOME REAL AND NON-EXEMPT PERSONAL PROPERTY (COMBINED)	LIVESTOCK AND/OR PRODUCE USED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION	FARM MACHINERY, LIVESTOCK, TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT WHICH ARE INCOME PRODUCING OR ESSENTIAL TO EMPLOYMENT OR LIVELIHOOD	OTHER
AL	$1500	$1500	$1000	Livestock		
AK	$1500	$1500	$1000		Farm machinery, livestock, tools & equipment	
AZ	$1500	$1500	$1000		Farm machinery or equipment	
AR	$1500	$1500	$1000	Livestock	Farm or other equipment	
CA	$1500	$1500	$1000			
CO	$1500	$1500	$1000		Sales inventory or tools	
CT	$1500	$1500	$400		Tools, equipment, livestock	
DE	$1500	$1500	$1000		Farm machinery, livestock, tools & equipment	
DC	$1500	$1500	$1000			
FL	$1500	$1500	$1000	Livestock, poultry, produce		
GA	$1500	$1500	$1000	Livestock		Medical necessities
GM	$1500	$1500	$1000			
HW	$1500	$1500	$1000			
ID	$1500	$1500	$1000		Tools or equipment	
IL	$1500	$1500	$1000			Savings exempt by law
IN	$1000	$1500	$1000	Livestock and farm machinery used to produce meat, dairy products or produce		
IA	$1500	$1500	$1000			Life estates; insurance settlements.
KS	$1500	$1500	$1000	Livestock	Equipment	
KY	$1500	$1500	$1000		Farm equipment, livestock, non-farm tools and equipment	
LA	$1200	$1500	$1000	Livestock		Jewelry of sentimental value or worth less than $100
ME	$1500	$1500	$1000	Livestock		
MD	$1500	$1500	$1000			
MA	$1500	$1500	$1000	Home produce	Livestock, farm machinery, tools	Savings for education before 3/1/83; relocation payments; Native American lands; assets of SSI recipient; inaccessible property
MI	$1500	$1500	$1000	Farm animals	$750 in assets needed for self-employment	Household tools & equipment
MN	$1500	$1500	$1000			
MS	$1500	$1500	$1000	Livestock		
MO	$1500	$1500	$1000	Livestock		Tools in use
MT	$1500	$1500	$1000	Tools needed to produce food		
NE	$1500	$3000	$1000			
NV	$1500	$1500	$1000			
NH	$1500	$1500	$1000	Farm equipment and livestock	Farm equipment and livestock	Junk vehicles used for parts & other agency-allowed items
NJ	$1500	$1500	$1000		Livestock, machinery, tools, equipment, stock in trade	Any asset which would produce no revenue
NM	$1500	$1500	$1000			
NY	$1500	$1500	$1000			
NC	$1500	$1500	$1000			
ND	$1500	$1500	$1000		Tools of trade - temporary basis	
OH	$1500	$1500	$1000			
OK	$1500	$1500	$1000	Livestock		Indian lands
OR	$1500	$1500	$1000		Income-producing property which is part of residence	Heirlooms, keepsakes
PA	$1500	$1500	$1000			
PR	$1500	$1500	$1000			
RI	$1500	$1000	$1000			
SC	$1500	$1500	$1000		Farm machinery, livestock, tools & equipment	
SD	$1500	$1500	$1000			Wedding or engagement ring; specified items up to $500
TN	$1500	$1500	$1000			
TX	$1500	$1500	$1000	Farm equipment or livestock		
UT	$1500	$1500	$1000			Water rights; Indian lands
VT	$1500	$1500	$1000		Stock or inventory to be sold; farm machinery and personal property used for livelihood	
VA	$1500	$1500	$600	Livestock	Tools & equipment necessary for employment; income-producing farm & business equipment	Property of SSI recipient
VI	$1500	$1500	$1000			
WA	$1500	$1500	$1000		Farm machinery, livestock, tools & business equipment	
WV	$1500	$1500	$1000			
WI	$1500	$1500	$1000		Farm machinery, livestock, tools & equipment	
WY	$1500	$1500	$1000		Livestock, farm machinery, tools & equipment	

PROPERTY TRANSFER

Federal requirement: None. Prohibition against transfer or other disposition of property prior to application is one of the eligibility conditions which a State may impose to "assist in the efficient administration of its public assistance programs" under 45 CFR 233.10(a)(1)(ii)(B).

A. No provision in State Plan regarding transfer of property . . . . . 19 States

Alabama	Indiana	Missouri	Tennessee
Alaska	Iowa	Nevada	Utah
D.C.	Maine	New York	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Massachusetts	North Carolina	West Virginia
Guam	Minnesota	Puerto Rico	

B. Transfer or other disposition of property prior to application prohibited . . . . . 35 States

1. Prohibition limited to a specified period of time prior to receipt of assistance . . . (22 States)

Arizona	5 years	Kentucky	2 years	Pennsylvania	2 years
Arkansas	5 years	Maryland	3 years	Rhode Island	2 years
Colorado	5 years	Michigan	1 year	South Carolina	2 years
Connecticut	2 years	Mississippi	1 year	Vermont	2 years
Delaware	2 years	Montana	2 years	Virginia	2 years
Florida	2 years	New Hampshire	3 years	Washington	2 years
Hawaii[1]	2 years	New Mexico	2 years	Wyoming	6 months
Kansas	5 years				

2. No time limit on the prohibition specified . . . . . (13 States)

California	Nebraska	Ohio	South Dakota
Idaho	New Jersey	Oklahoma	Texas
Illinois	North Dakota	Oregon	Wisconsin
Louisiana			

1-HAWAII - assets valued at $5000 or more.

MONTHLY REPORTING

Federal requirement: The only recipients from whom the State must require monthly reports are those with earned income or a recent work history. For purposes of Federal regulation, recent work history is defined as having had earnings in at least one of the two months prior to the payment month, but the State may choose to define it as a longer period. The State also, with prior approval of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, may exempt recipients who have earned income or recent work history if it can show that it is cost effective to do so. Conversely, the State may require any or all other categories of recipients to report monthly. Monthly reports must be submitted on a timely basis by those of whom they are required and must contain information on current and expected income, family composition, and other circumstances relevant to the amount of the assistance payment. Each State must define "timeliness" in its State Plan in terms of the number of days an individual has to file a monthly report and must inform recipients what constitutes timeliness.

A. Recipients with earned income required to report . . . . . All 54 States

B. Recipients with recent work history

1. Required to report . . . . . All 54 States

2. Period defined as recent work history

a. Within last two months . . . . . 10 States

Arizona	Massachusetts	New Mexico	South Carolina
Delaware	Nebraska	New York	Wisconsin
D.C.	Nevada		

b. Within last three months . . . . . 19 States

Alabama	Iowa	Ohio	Texas
Colorado	Louisiana	Oklahoma	Utah
Florida	Maine	Oregon	Washington
Illinois	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Indiana	North Carolina	Puerto Rico	

c. Within last four months . . . . . 1 State

Michigan

d. Within the last six months . . . . . 10 States

Arkansas	Maryland	New Jersey	Virginia
Georgia	Mississippi	Rhode Island	Virgin Islands
Kentucky	New Hampshire		

e. Information not provided by State agency . . . . . 2 States

Tennessee Vermont

f. Not applicable . . . . . 12 States

Alaska	Guam	Kansas	North Dakota
California	Hawaii	Missouri	South Dakota
Connecticut	Idaho	Montana	Wyoming

(continued)

ITEM II-I (continued)

C. Additional categories of recipients required to report

1. No others . . . . . 9 States

Georgia	Nebraska	Puerto Rico	Vermont
Massachusetts	Ohio	Utah	Washington
Mississippi			

2. Specified categories . . . . . 33 States

Alabama	Iowa	New Hampshire	Rhode Island
Arizona	Kentucky	New Jersey	South Carolina
Arkansas	Louisiana	New Mexico	Tennessee
Colorado	Maine	New York	Texas
Delaware	Maryland	North Carolina	Virginia
D.C.	Michigan	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
Florida	Minnesota	Oregon	West Virginia
Illinois	Nevada	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Indiana			

a. Cases with income from any source . . . . . (1 State)

Virgin Islands

b. Cases with unearned income . . . . . (13 States)

Alabama[1]	Michigan	New Jersey	Oregon
Arkansas[2]	Nevada[4]	New Mexico[2,5]	Tennessee[1]
Delaware[3]	New Hampshire	North Carolina	Virginia
Iowa[1]			

c. Cases with deemed income . . . . . (5 States)

Delaware	-	from grandparent
New York	-	from individual in household
Rhode Island	-	from alien sponsor
Tennessee		
West Virginia	-	AFDC-U cases

d. Cases with income from contributions . . . . . (2 States)

Florida Louisiana

e. Cases with unemployment compensation . . . . . (4 States)

Illinois	Louisiana	Maine[5]	Rhode Island[5]

f. Unemployed parent cases . . . . . (8 States)

Delaware	Iowa[6]	Michigan[6]	South Carolina
Illinois	Maryland	Minnesota	West Virginia[6]

g. Stepparent cases . . . . . (12 States)

Alabama	Delaware	Oklahoma	Tennessee
Arizona	Illinois	Rhode Island	Virginia
Colorado	Minnesota	South Carolina[7]	Wisconsin

h. Incapacity cases . . . . . (2 States)

New Hampshire (incapacitated spouse) Virginia

i. Food Stamp cases . . . . . (3 States)

Louisiana (payee head of Food Stamp household)
Texas
Wisconsin (with earned income)

(continued)

1-Irregular, variable, or unstable unearned income.
2-Other than RSDI, VA, or RR benefits.
3-Received more frequently than monthly.
4-Other than SSI or child support enforcement pass throughs.
5-And/or Worker's Compensation Benefits.
6-Specifically AFDC-UP cases.
7-Stepparents with earned income.

C. Additional categories required to report (continued)

2. Specified categories (continued)

j. Cases with children of specified age . . . . . (4 States)

Illinois	- 18 years and 2 months	North Carolina	- 16 to 18
New Jersey[1]	- 16 to 18	Virginia	- 16 or older

k. Cases with pending benefits . . . . . (2 States)

Nevada New Mexico

l. Newly approved or reopened cases . . . . . (5 States)

Kentucky	- for 3 months	South Carolina	- for 3 months
Michigan	- for 6 months	West Virginia	- AFDC-U cases for 3 months
North Carolina	- for 3 months		

m. Cases wich the agency/eligibility worker believe appropriate for monthly reporting . (5 States)

D.C.[2] South Carolina West Virginia Wisconsin
Maine

n. Other cases . . . . . (8 States)

Arizona	- Parents of a minor parent. - Alien sponsors living with assistance unit.
Indiana	- Recipients living with employed non-recipient.
Iowa	- Recipients residing temporarily out of state.
Michigan	- Grantee relative receives special need pregnancy allowance; no other eligible children. - Day care as special need.
New Mexico	- Income (including grant) exceeds known costs by $15 or less.
Rhode Island	- Child support received directly; - conditionally eligible pending sale of non-excludable real property.
Virginia	- Deprivation based on death.
Wisconsin	- Prior convicted fraud cases; - legally responsible parent excluded for WIN sanction; - non-cooperating IV-D cases.

3. All others . . . . . (12 States)

Alaska	Guam	Kansas	North Dakota
California	Hawaii	Missouri	South Dakota
Connecticut	Idaho	Montana	Wyoming

D. State definition of "timely"

1. Three days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (1 State)

Utah

2. Four days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (1 State)

Texas

(continued)

1-Bimonthly.
2-Cases fitting error prone profile.

ITEM II-I (continued)

D. State definition of "timely" (continued)

3. Five days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (16 States)

Connecticut	Idaho	Nebraska	Ohio
Florida	Indiana	Nevada	Tennessee
Georgia	Iowa	New Jersey[1]	Vermont[1]
Guam	Michigan[1]	North Dakota	Wyoming

4. Six days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (3 States)

Hawaii	Maine	South Dakota

5. Seven days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (4 States)

Colorado	Illinois	South Carolina	West Virginia

6. Eight days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (5 States)

Minnesota	North Carolina (6 to 8)
Missouri	Virginia
Montana	

7. Ten days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (11 States)

Alabama	D.C.	Louisiana	Rhode Island
Alaska	Kansas	New Hampshire	Virgin Islands
Arizona	Kentucky	Oregon	

8. Eleven days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (1 State)

California

9. Fifteen days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (2 States)

Maryland	New Mexico

10. Sixteen days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (1 State)

Arkansas

11. Seventeen days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (2 States)

Mississippi	Puerto Rico

12. Eighteen days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (2 States)

New York	Washington

13. Twenty days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (2States)

Delaware	Massachusetts

14. Twenty-one days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (1 State)

Pennsylvania

15. Forty days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (1 State)

Oklahoma

16. Sixty days after the end of the budget month . . . . . (1 State)

Wisconsin

(continued)

1-Working days.

RECOVERIES, LIENS, AND ASSIGNMENTS

Federal requirement: A State may establish conditions or requirements for eligibility in addition to those in Federal regulations "if such conditions assist the State in the efficient administration of its public assistance programs, or further an independent State welfare policy, and are not inconsistent with the provisions and purposes of the Social Security Act" (45 CFR 233.10(a)). State laws or regulations to assure repayment of assistance rightfully received by the placing of liens on the property of a recipient of public assistance, by requiring assignment of resources such as insurance and negotiable assets, or by recovery from excess property or from the estate of deceased recipients may be among such conditions. The Federal Government requires only that it receive its proportionate share of any monies so recovered. (These provisions are not related to recoupment of erroneous overpayments nor to amounts fraudulently received.)

A. No provision for recoveries, liens, or assignments . . . . . 40 States

Alabama	Guam	Missouri	Puerto Rico
Alaska	Indiana	Montana	Rhode Island
Arizona	Iowa	Nevada	South Carolina
Arkansas	Kansas	New Hampshire	South Dakota
California	Kentucky	New Mexico	Tennessee
Colorado	Louisiana	North Carolina	Vermont
Delaware	Maine	North Dakota	Virginia
D.C.	Michigan	Ohio	Virgin Islands
Florida	Minnesota	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Georgia	Mississippi	Oregon	Wyoming

B. Recovery, lien, or assignment provisions in effect . . . . . 14 States

Connecticut	Maryland	New York	Utah
Hawaii	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Washington
Idaho	Nebraska	Texas	Wisconsin
Illinois	New Jersey		

1. Claim for amount of assistance received is filed against the estate of a deceased recipient . . . . . (4 States)

Connecticut[1]	- assignment of interest in a decedent estate.
Hawaii	- if not survived by specified relatives or a designated heir.
New Jersey[1]	- estate of a minor.
Wisconsin	- estate of the child's parent.

2. Claim filed against property in excess of what is needed for support or against subsequently acquired property . . . . . (4 States)

Maryland	- Claim for recovery of total amount of assistance paid shall be made by local department as a debt due if, during receipt of AFDC, the recipient's property or income exceeds allowable amounts. No provision for recovery against estate.
New York[1]	- Property of child existing at time aid is granted.
Pennsylvania	- Property owner for assistance paid to him or certain of his relatives while he owned the property.
Wisconsin	- If parent acquires property, county may recover value of aid furnished; ten-year statute of limitations.

3. Recovery of amount of assistance received is secured by lien placed on real property . . . . . (4 States)

Connecticut[1]	- Lien placed on home owned by parent (or natural parent's share in property owned jointly with stepparent) at beginning of fifth month as an active case.
Idaho	- Written agreement for conditional AFDC payments, provided family attempts to sell non-excluded real property, is filed as a lien in the county in which property is situated.
New York[1]	- May take deed, mortgage, or loan on any real property.
Utah	- In order to receive nine-month exemption on real property offered for sale, a repayment agreement and record of lien must be signed at the time of application.

(continued)

1-See Characteristics for additional details.

ITEM II-J (continued)

B. Recovery, lien, or assignment provisions (continued)

4. Claim filed against the amount received in settlement for personal injury or illness; covers assistance received from time of injury to date of settlement . . . . (7 States)

Connecticut[1]	-	Assignment of interest in no fault insurance or Workers' Compensation.
Illinois[1]	-	Excludes Worker's Compensation, Occupational Disease Act, or Wrongful Death Statutes.
Massachusetts	-	If assistance was granted because of need resulting from the injury or illness.
Nebraska	-	Agency pursues payment from any third party liable for costs of medical care and services of a unit member.
New Jersey[1]	-	"Promise to repay." Enforcement discretionary with welfare agency.
Texas	-	Right to recover Title XX expenditures from a third party must be assigned to the State.
Washington	-	For "time loss compensation" paid by the Department of Labor and Industries.

1-See Characteristics for additional details.

NEED STANDARDS

Federal requirement: 45 CFR 233.20, Need and Amount of Assistance, requires (1) that "the determination of need and amount of assistance ... will be made on an objective and equitable basis and all types of income will be taken into consideration in the same way except where otherwise specifically authorized by Federal statute," (2) that "a statewide standard, expressed in money amounts ... be used in determining (a) the need of applicants and recipients and (b) the amount of the assistance payment," and (3) that if the State includes special need items in its standard, the items and circumstances under which they will be included will be considered in determining need of all applicants and recipients requiring them.

Special need or special circumstance items are those provided only under special or unusual conditions; for example, a telephone if the family lives in an isolated area or if illness or disability makes a means of communication necessary. Many States, in developing a consolidated need standard, averaged in the items classified as "special," particularly if the "special need" was a recurring one for most AFDC families. After such consolidation, some States found that other needs arose which still had to be met as part of the AFDC payment and therefore reinstituted a "special needs" or "other needs" classification. All such titles are grouped here under the phrase "special needs."

Federal regulations do not require that need standards include any specific kinds or number of items. If the State develops a consolidated need standard, however, the regulations do state that such consolidation "may not result in a reduction of the content of the standard." The States range from 4 to 20 items for basic needs and from 0 to 15 items for special needs. A ranking of States by number of such items is included in the following tabulations. For a listing of items included in the need standards of individual States, refer to the chart on page 77 or to Item III-A-1-b of the Characteristics.

There also is no Federal requirement that the prices attributed to the items of basic or special needs in the standard be current. In 1969, States were required by law to adjust the costs to "reflect fully changes in living costs since such standards were established," but there has been no requirement for updating the figures since then. The dollar amounts of the States' need standards can be found in the table on page 83.

A. Consolidated need standards

1. State Plan describes standards as "fully consolidated" . . . . . 35 States

   a. Additional special need items are provided . . . . . (18 States)

Arkansas	Maine	North Dakota	Utah
Colorado	Massachusetts	Ohio	Virgin Islands
Connecticut	Nebraska	Oregon	Washington
D.C.	New Jersey	Rhode Island	West Virginia
Kentucky	North Carolina		

   b. No special need items . . . . . (17 States)

Alabama	Georgia	Missouri	Tennessee
Alaska	Louisiana	Nevada	Texas
Arizona	Maryland	Oklahoma	Virginia
Delaware	Mississippi	South Carolina	Wyoming
Florida			

2. State Plan describes standards as "partially consolidated" . . . . . 18 States

   a. Additional special need items are provided . . . . . (15 States)

California	Illinois	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Guam	Iowa	Montana	Vermont
Hawaii	Kansas	New Mexico	Wisconsin
Idaho	Michigan	New York	

   b. No special need items . . . . . (3 States)

New Hampshire	Puerto Rico	South Dakota

3. Need standard is not consolidated; special needs provided . . . . . 1 State

   Indiana

(continued)

ITEM III-A-1 (continued)

B. Basic need items included in State need standards:

1. Food . . . . . all 54 States

2. Clothing . . . . . all 54 States

3. Shelter . . . . . 53 States

All States except Guam

4. Utilities . . . . . 53 States

All States except Guam

5. Personal care items . . . . . 52 States

All States except Alabama and New Hampshire

6. Household maintenance supplies . . . . . 49 States

All States except Arkansas, Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Puerto Rico

7. Transportation . . . . . 26 States

Colorado	Iowa	New Hampshire	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Kansas	New Jersey	Tennessee
Delaware	Kentucky	New York	Texas
D.C.	Louisiana	North Carolina	Utah
Florida	Maryland	North Dakota	Washington
Hawaii	Missouri	Ohio	Wisconsin
Illinois	Nebraska		

8. Educational expenses . . . . . 17 States

Alaska	Kentucky	North Carolina	Tennessee
Colorado	Maryland	Ohio	Utah
Delaware	Missouri	Rhode Island	Vermont
Hawaii	Nebraska	South Carolina	Virginia
Kansas			

9. Medicine chest supplies . . . . . 14 States

Alabama	Delaware	Oklahoma	Texas
Alaska	Idaho	Rhode Island	Utah
Arkansas	Iowa	Tennessee	Washington
Colorado	Nevada		

10. Household furnishings, equipment, or appliances . . . . . 14 States

Connecticut	Nebraska	North Carolina	Vermont
Hawaii	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Washington
Illinois	New Jersey	Utah	Wisconsin
Kansas	New York		

11. Laundry and/or dry cleaning . . . . . 11 States

Connecticut	Illinois	New Hampshire	Texas
Delaware	Kansas	Ohio	Virginia
Hawaii	Nebraska	South Carolina	

12. Telephone . . . . . 10 States

Connecticut	Iowa	Rhode Island	Vermont
Hawaii	Kansas	Texas	Virginia
Illinois	New Hampshire		

13. Insurance premiums . . . . . 8 States

D.C.	Maryland	Rhode Island	Vermont
Hawaii	New Hampshire	South Carolina	Virginia

(continued)

B. Basic need items (continued)

14. Recreation (including summer camp) and/or community participation . . . . . 8 States

Connecticut	Hawaii	Nevada	Texas
Delaware	Illinois	Ohio	Utah

15. Housekeeping or chore services . . . . . 6 States

Connecticut	Missouri	Rhode Island	Virginia
Louisiana	New Hampshire		

16. Fees and/or deposits . . . . . 6 States

Hawaii	Maryland	Vermont	Virginia
Illinois	New Hampshire		

17. Nursing or personal care . . . . . 5 States

Illinois	Missouri	Rhode Island	Virginia
Maryland			

18. Special clothing (e.g., layettes, school or scout uniforms) or clothing replacement . . 5 States

Connecticut	Kansas	Maryland	Nebraska
Hawaii			

19. Incidentals . . . . . 4 States

Alabama	New Hampshire	South Dakota	Wisconsin

20. Repairs (home or household equipment) . . . . . 4 States

Hawaii	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Virginia

21. Sewage disposal . . . . . 4 States

Colorado	Vermont	Virginia	Washington

22. Garbage/trash removal . . . . . 4 States

Colorado	Connecticut	Virginia	Washington

23. Special diets . . . . . 4 States

Connecticut	Hawaii	Kansas	Nebraska

24. Debt/Installment payments . . . . . 3 States

New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Virginia

25. Medical or institutional care not otherwise provided . . . . . 3 States

Louisiana	Missouri	Nebraska

26. Restaurant allowance . . . . . 3 States

Hawaii	Louisiana	Nebraska

27. Taxes . . . . . ? States

Nebraska	Virginia

28. Room and board . . . . . ? States

Louisiana	Maryland

29. Moving expenses . . . . . 2 States

Nebraska	New Hampshire

30. Utility connection or shut-off . . . . . 2 States

Connecticut	Hawaii

(continued)

ITEM III-A-1 (continued)

B. Basic need items (continued)

31. Energy/Home heating needs . . . . . 2 States

Kansas Maryland

32. Meals for household employee . . . . . 1 State

Nebraska

33. Newspapers and magazines . . . . . 1 State

Iowa

34. Deposit boxes . . . . . 1 State

Illinois

35. Home closing costs . . . . . 1 State

Rhode Island

36. Infant supplies . . . . . 1 State

Hawaii

37. Recurring and non-recurring needs . . . . . 1 State

Minnesota

38. Prosthetic devices; medical supplies or appliances . . . . . 1 State

Rhode Island

C. Special need items

1. No special need items specified in the State standard . . . . . 20 States

Alabama	Georgia	Nevada	South Dakota
Alaska	Louisiana	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Arizona	Maryland	Oklahoma	Texas
Delaware	Mississippi	Puerto Rico	Virginia
Florida	Missouri	South Carolina	Wyoming

2. Special need items included in the State standard . . . . . 34 States

Arkansas	Indiana	Nebraska	Pennsylvania
California	Iowa	New Jersey	Rhode Island
Colorado	Kansas	New Mexico	Utah
Connecticut	Kentucky	New York	Vermont
D.C.	Maine	North Carolina	Virgin Islands
Guam	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Washington
Hawaii	Michigan	Ohio	West Virginia
Idaho	Minnesota	Oregon	Wisconsin
Illinois	Montana		

a. Child care (not employment related) . . . . . (10 States)

Illinois	Kentucky	New Jersey	North Dakota
Indiana	Michigan	New York	Pennsylvania
Kansas	Montana		

b. Training expenses . . . . . (9 States)

Connecticut	Iowa	North Dakota	Utah
D.C.	New York	Pennsylvania	Vermont
Indiana			

(continued)

C. Special need items (continued)

c. Pregnancy allowance . . . . . (9 States)

California	Nebraska	New York	Utah
Colorado	New Mexico	Ohio	Wisconsin
Michigan			

d. Expenses caused by catastrophe or eviction . . . . . (8 States)

Connecticut	Illinois	North Dakota	Virgin Islands
Hawaii	New York	Rhode Island	Washington

e. Special diets . . . . . (6 States)

California	Illinois	Minnesota	Oregon
Guam	Indiana		

f. Repair of property, appliances, or furnishings . . . . . (6 States)

Connecticut	Indiana	New York	Virgin Islands
Hawaii	Minnesota		

g. School or educational expenses . . . . . (6 States)

Idaho	Indiana	Kansas	North Carolina
Illinois	Iowa		

h. Household equipment or furnishings . . . . . (5 States)

California	Indiana	Minnesota	New York
Hawaii			

i. Telephone or special telephone service . . . . . (5 States)

California	Indiana	Oregon	Washington
Guam			

j. Special clothing or clothing replacement . . . . . (5 States)

Kansas	New Mexico	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Massachusetts			

k. Nursing care or personal care services . . . . . (4 States)

Arkansas	Indiana	New York	Virgin Islands

l. Laundry . . . . . (4 States)

California	Guam	Virgin Islands	Washington

m. Moving and/or storage expenses . . . . . (4 States)

Connecticut	Kansas	New York	Rhode Island

n. Chore services . . . . . (4 States)

California	Indiana	Michigan	West Virginia

o. Medical transportation . . . . . (4 States)

California	Massachusetts	Michigan	Utah

p. Guardian, conservator, or personal representative fees . . . . . (4 States)

Iowa	Kansas	Maine	North Dakota

q. Fees and/or deposits . . . . . (4 States)

Connecticut	Hawaii	New York	West Virginia

(continued)

ITEM III-A-1 (continued)

C. Special need items (continued)

r. Restaurant and/or home-delivered meals . . . . . (4 States)

Connecticut Idaho New York Washington

s. Insurance . . . . . (3 States)

Indiana New York North Dakota

t. Guide dog costs . . . . . (3 States)

Idaho Indiana Washington

u. Special transportation . . . . . (3 States)

Kansas Massachusetts Pennsylvania

v. Excess cost of shelter, fuel, or utilities . . . . . (2 States)

California Michigan

w. Work search and job placement costs . . . . . (2 States)

Connecticut Pennsylvania

x. Room and board . . . . . (2 States)

New Mexico New York

y. Funeral and burial expenses . . . . . (1 State)

Massachusetts

z. Check replacement . . . . . (1 State)

Kansas

aa. Camp fees . . . . . (1 State)

New York

bb. Winterization . . . . . (1 State)

Washington

cc. Temporary shelter. . . . . (1 State)

New York

dd. Shelter . . . . . (1 State)

Guam

ee. Utilities . . . . . (1 State)

Guam

ff. Infant benefits . . . . . (1 State)

Massachusetts

gg. Extermination . . . . . (1 State)

New York

hh. Transportation for runaway minors . . . . . (1 State)

Washington

ii. Child restraint seats . . . . . (1 State)

North Dakota

(continued)

C. Special need items (continued)

jj. Minimum wage equalization allowance . . . . . (1 State)

Oregon

kk. Personal care items . . . . . (1 State)

Pennsylvania

D. Comparison of State standards for basic and special needs

1. Basic and special need items included in State AFDC standards, October 1, 1985

Chart follows on page 77.

D. Comparison of standards for basic and special needs (continued)

2. Ranking of States according to number of items recognized in standards for basic and special needs:

NUMBER OF BASIC NEED ITEMS		NUMBER OF SPECIAL NEED ITEMS	
Guam	4	Alabama	0
		Alaska	0
Georgia	5	Arizona	0
Michigan	5	Delaware	0
Puerto Rico	5	Florida	0
		Georgia	0
Arizona	6	Louisiana	0
Arkansas	6	Maryland	0
California	6	Mississippi	0
Indiana	6	Missouri	0
Maine	6	Nevada	0
Massachusetts	6	New Hampshire	0
Mississippi	6	Oklahoma	0
Montana	6	Puerto Rico	0
New Mexico	6	South Carolina	0
Oregon	6	South Dakota	0
Pennsylvania	6	Tennessee	0
Virgin Islands	6	Texas	0
West Virginia	6	Virginia	0
Wyoming	6	Wyoming	0
Alabama	7	Arkansas	1
Florida	7	Colorado	1
Idaho	7	D.C.	1
Minnesota	7	Kentucky	1
North Dakota	7	Maine	1
Oklahoma	7	Montana	1
South Dakota	7	Nebraska	1
		New Jersey	1
Alaska	8	North Carolina	1
D.C.	8	Ohio	1
Kentucky	8	Vermont	1
Nevada	8	Wisconsin	1
New Jersey	8		
New York	8	Rhode Island	2
North Carolina	9	Idaho	3
South Carolina	9	Iowa	3
Tennessee	9	Minnesota	3
Wisconsin	9	New Mexico	3
		Oregon	3
Iowa	10	Utah	3
Ohio	10	West Virginia	3
Colorado	11	Hawaii	4
Delaware	11	Illinois	4
Louisiana	11	Virgin Islands	4
Missouri	11		
Texas	11	Guam	5
Utah	11	Massachusetts	5
Washington	11	Michigan	5
Vermont	12	North Dakota	6
		Pennsylvania	6
Maryland	14		
Illinois	14	Connecticut	7
Kansas	14	Kansas	7
		Washington	7
New Hampshire	15		
		California	8
Connecticut	16		
		Indiana	11
Nebraska	17		
		New York	15
Virginia	18		
Rhode Island	18		
Hawaii	20		

BASIC NEED (B) AND SPECIAL NEED (S) ITEMS INCLUDED IN STATE AFDC STANDARDS, October 1, 1985

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Dist. of Col.	Florida	Georgia	Guam	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Puerto Rico	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Virgin Islands	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	Number of States Specifying Items As	
Number of SPECIAL NEED ITEMS in State standard	0	0	0	1	8	1	7	0	1	0	0	5	4	3	4	1	3	7	1	0	1	0	5	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	6	1	0	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	7	3	1	0		
Number of BASIC NEED ITEMS in State standard	7	8	6	6	6	11	6	11	8	7	5	4	2	0	7	4	6	10	4	8	11	6	4	6	5	7	6	11	6	11	7	8	10	5	8	6	8	9	10	7	6	6	5	8	9	7	9	11	11	12	8	6	11	6	9	6	BASIC	SPECIAL
Food	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	54	0
Clothing	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	54	0
Shelter	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	53	1
Utilities	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	53	1
Personal Care Items		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	52	1
Household Supplies	B	B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	49	0
Transportation						B	B	B	B	B		B		B	S	S	S	S		B	B	B				B		B		B	B		B	B	B	B			S		B		B		B	B	B			B		B			26	3
Educational Expenses		B				B		B				B		S	S	S	S	S		B	B					B		B						B		B					B	B		B		B	B	B								17	6
Household Furnishings, Equipment or Appliances					S							S		B		S		B						S				B			B	B		S		B					B					B	B			B		B			14	5
Laundry and/or Dry Cleaning					S		B	B				S		B		B		B										B			B						B					B					B		B		S	S				11	4
Telephone					S		B					S		B		S		B	B									B			B						B				S					B		B			S				10	5
Medicine Chest Supplies	B	B		B		B							B			B												B									B					B			B	B	B				B				14	0
Fees and/or Deposits						S						S	B	B						B								B			B			S							B	B							S				6	4
Insurance Premiums								B				B	B		S					B								B			B			S		S					B	B											8	3
Repairs						S						S	B		S				S					S					B			B			S							B								S				4	6
Housekeeping or Chore Services					S		B								S			S			B				B				B			B								B										S				6	4
Special Diets					S		B					S	B		S	S		B						S				B											S																4	6
Training Expenses						S		S								S	S																	S	S					S															0	9
Child Care (not employment related)															S	S		S	S				S					S						S	S					S															0	10
Special or Replacement Clothing							B						B				S	B				B		S				B			B			S					S													S			5	5
Pregnancy Allowance					S	S																	S					S						S																					0	9
Recreation, Camp Fees, and Community Participation							B	B					B		B															B				S							S										B	B				8	1
Nursing and/or Personal Care				S										B		S				B					B										S																			S				5	4
Catastrophic Expenses						S							S		S																				S		S				S											S	S			0	8
Restaurant and/or Home Delivered Meals						S								S																B				S																				S			3	4
Moving and/or Storage Expenses						S												S				B								B		B			S					S																2	4
Sewage Disposal					B																																																					4	0
Incidentals	B																															B																										4	0
Garbage/Trash Removal					B	B																																						B													4	0
Debt																																B																										3	0
Medical Transportation					S																		S	S																							S											0	4
Guardian or Conservator Expenses																	S	S		S																		S																				0	4
Medical or Institutional Care Not Otherwise Provided																				B						B		B	B																													3	0
Fines																													B																													2	0
Room and Board																				B	B													S	S																							2	2
Guide Dog Costs													S	S																																													0	3
Extra Shelter or Utility Costs				S															S																																								0	2
Utility Connection or Shut-off						B						B																																															2	0
Work Search and Job Placement						S																																																					0	2
Prosthetic Devices and/or Medical Supplies and Appliances																							S																							B													1	0
Infant Supplies													B											S																																			1	1
Funeral and Burial Expenses																								S																																			0	1
Newspapers and Magazines																B																																											1	0
Home Closing Costs																																																B											1	0
Deposit Boxes														B																																													1	0
Temporary Shelter																																			S																							0	1
Winterization																																			S																							0	1
Extermination																																			S																							0	1
Check Replacement																	S																																										0	1
Transportation for runaway minors																																																												0	1
Recurring & non-recurring needs																						B																																					1	0
Meals for household employee																												B																															1	0
Energy/home heating needs																	B				B																																						2	0
Child restraint seats																																				S																							0	1
Minimum wage equalization allowance																																						S																					0	1

ITEM III-A-2

AREA DIFFERENTIALS

Federal requirement: States are not required to have uniform statewide need standards. 45 CFR 205.120 requires that a State Plan "... be in operation ... on a statewide basis in accordance with equitable standards for assistance ..." A State need standard, therefore, may contain "area differentials," based on appreciable regional or sectional variations in the cost of shelter or other items in the standard. Objective data supporting such differentials must be submitted to the HHS Regional Office when the differentials are incorporated into the need standard.

A. Area differentials, based on objective cost data, exist within the State's need standard; number of areas within the State . . . . . 10 States

Connecticut	3	Michigan	6	Vermont	2
Illinois	3	New York	58[1]	Virginia	3
Kansas	5	Pennsylvania	4	Wisconsin	2
Louisiana	2				

B. No area differentials; standards apply statewide . . . . . 44 States

Alabama	Hawaii	Montana	Puerto Rico
Alaska	Idaho	Nebraska	Rhode Island
Arizona	Indiana	Nevada	South Carolina
Arkansas	Iowa	New Hampshire	South Dakota
California	Kentucky	New Jersey	Tennessee
Colorado	Maine	New Mexico	Texas
Delaware	Maryland	North Carolina	Utah
D.C.	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Virgin Islands
Florida	Minnesota	Ohio	Washington
Georgia	Mississippi	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Guam	Missouri	Oregon	Wyoming

1-NEW YORK has separate schedules for shelter without heat and shelter with heat which specify amounts for each of 57 counties and for New York City. Payments for heating fuel are also based on county of residence. The schedule for heating fuel (natural gas) is divided into 16 groups of counties; the schedule for heating fuel (other than natural gas) is divided into five parts - four groups of counties and New York City.

METHODS OF LIMITING PAYMENT

Federal requirement: The monthly amount of assistance that an eligible family receives is determined by a number of factors including (1) any family income which is countable under Federal regulations, (2) the State's need standard for the appropriate number of persons, and (3) any adjustments the State makes to that need standard. If the amount of the assistance payment, when added to countable income, equals the need standard, the State is said to "meet full need." There is, however, no Federal requirement that a State pay the full amount of need so determined. If payments of full need "are precluded by maximums or insufficient funds," adjustments must be made by methods applied uniformly statewide (45 CFR 233.20(a)(3)). Such methods are usually some kind of percentage or "ratable" reduction applied to the need standard or to the budgetary deficit between the family's countable income and the amount of the State's need standard. The payment which has been determined in this manner may be further limited by an arbitrary maximum on the assistance payment for a family of given size in some States. There is no Federal requirement directly affecting the maximum monthly payment an individual or family may receive, but in no instance may the amount of the payment plus countable income exceed the State's need standard. Federal financial participation is not available for payments of aid to assistance units for any month in which the total amount of such payment would be less than $10.

As a consequence of these broad Federal policies, methods used by the States to determine the amount of assistance to an eligible family vary significantly. The table on page 83 presents hypothetical assistance payments - after application of the various methods of calculation - to AFDC families of two, three, and four persons with no countable income. (The Federal share in the assistance payment to a recipient or a family is based on a formula which is set by Congress and which varies among the States. A table of these percentages can be found on the last page of Characteristics.)

A. Need (except where determined to be less than $10 for any month) is met in full for families[1] of any size . . . . . 20 States

Countable income is subtracted from the amount of the full need standard; payment is the deficit.

Alaska	Hawaii	Nevada	North Dakota
Arizona	Kansas	New Hampshire	Oregon
Connecticut	Kentucky[2]	New Jersey	Rhode Island
Delaware	Minnesota	New Mexico	South Dakota
Guam	Nebraska	New York	Wyoming

B. Need (except where determined to be less than $10 for any month) is met in full for smaller size families, but payment to larger families is limited . . . . . 1 State[2]

California - Families up to and including eight persons receive the full amount of the need standard; families of nine or more receive less than the full standard. A maximum of $1243 applies to families of ten and over, but this maximum may be exceeded for special needs.

C. Need is not met in full for families of any size . . . . . 33 States

Alabama	Iowa	Montana	Texas
Arkansas	Louisiana	North Carolina	Utah
Colorado	Maine	Ohio	Vermont
D.C.	Maryland	Oklahoma	Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Michigan	Puerto Rico	Washington
Idaho	Mississippi	South Carolina	West Virginia
Illinois	Missouri	Tennessee	Wisconsin
Indiana			

(continued)

1-The word "family" is used loosely to mean the persons comprising an assistance unit as defined by the State.

2-KENTUCKY - The need standard stops at family size seven; full need is met for families of one through seven. There is no incremental increase for larger families.

ITEM III-8 (continued)

C. Need not met for families of any size (continued)

1. A maximum by family size is the only means of limiting the amount of payment. Countable income is subtracted from the full need standard, and payment is the deficit or the maximum, whichever is less . . . . . (2 States)

   Maine - Administrative payment maximums equal 72.5% of the full need standard.

   Massachusetts - Maximum payments established under State statute equal approximately 98% of the full need standard.

2. A combination of maximums and percentage reductions is used . . . . . (9 States)

   a. Countable income is subtracted from the full need standard, and payment is a percent of the deficit or the maximum by family size, whichever is less . . . . (1 State)

      Mississippi - 75% of the deficit or maximum by family size. The maximum limits payment to $60 for the first person, $36 for the second person, and $24 for each additional person.

   b. A percentage reduction is first applied to the full need standard; countable income is then subtracted. Payment is the deficit or the maximum, whichever is less . . . . . (9 States)

      Arkansas - 82% of the full standard or maximum $361. The maximum applies to families of ten or more.

      D.C. - 50% of the full standard or maximum. Current statutory maximums are equal to the ratably reduced standard.

      Georgia - 61% of full standard or maximum $453. The maximum applies to families of 11 or more.

      Indiana - 90% of the full standard or maximum. The maximum limits payment to $98 for the first child, $98 for the eligible parent or caretaker, $60 for each additional child, and $60 for the second eligible parent.

      Missouri - 87.78% of the full standard or maximum. Legal maximums equal $190 for one, $275 for two, $343 for three, $402 for four, $455 for five, and $50 for each additional person.

      Oklahoma - 62% of full standard or maximum $650. The maximum applies to families of nine or more.

      Virginia - 90% of the full standard or a maximum of $403, $435, or $518 according to geographical area of residence.

      Washington - 61.4% of the full need standard or a maximum of $936 which applies to families of eight or more.

      West Virginia - 50% of the full need standard or a family maximum of $477 which may be exceeded for special needs.

3. Percentage reductions only are used . . . . . (21 States)

   a. Income is subtracted from the full need standard; payment is a percent of the deficit . . . . . (3 States)

      Colorado - 82.37% of the deficit
      South Carolina - 54% of the deficit
      Utah - 54.3% of the deficit

   b. A percentage reduction is first applied to the full need standard; countable income is then subtracted. Payment is the deficit . . . . . (18 States)

Alabama	30.75%	Maryland	72.3%	Puerto Rico	50%
Florida	varies[1]	Michigan	91.5%	Tennessee	45%
Idaho	55%	Montana	82.5%	Texas	32%
Illinois	52%[2]	North Carolina	50%	Vermont	66.1%
Iowa	72.5%	Ohio	44.5%	Virgin Islands	82%
Louisiana	33%	Pennsylvania	59.25%	Wisconsin	85%

(continued)

1-FLORIDA - percentage reductions range from 50% for ten or more to 54% for one.
2-ILLINOIS - for families of two through four in the largest caseload area.

D. Methods of limiting payment[1]

1. Maximums on the money payment . . . . . (15 States)

Alaska	Georgia	Massachusetts	Virginia
Arkansas	Indiana	Mississippi	Washington
California	Kentucky	Missouri	West Virginia
D.C.	Maine	Oklahoma	

a. Related to total family; no per person amounts specified . . . . . (3 States)

Virginia Washington West Virginia

b. Identical with per person amounts in full need standard up to a cut-off point . . (1 State)

California

c. Identical with per person amounts in reduced need standard up to a cut-off point . (5 States)

Arkansas Indiana Mississippi Oklahoma
Georgia

d. Equal the full need standard for families of all sizes . . . . . (1 State)

Alaska Kentucky[2]

e. Equal the reduced need standard for families of all sizes . . . . . (3 States)

D.C. Maine Massachusetts

f. Based on number of individuals in the family, with decreasing increments for each additional member . . . . . (1 State)

Missouri

2. Percentage reductions . . . . . (31 States)

Alabama	Indiana	North Carolina	Utah
Arkansas	Iowa	Ohio	Vermont
Colorado	Louisiana	Oklahoma	Virginia
D.C.	Maryland	Pennsylvania	Virgin Islands
Florida	Michigan	Puerto Rico	Washington
Georgia	Mississippi	South Carolina	West Virginia
Idaho	Missouri	Tennessee	Wisconsin
Illinois	Montana	Texas	

a. Applied to the full need standard . . . . . (27 States)

Alabama	Indiana	North Carolina	Vermont
Arkansas	Iowa	Ohio	Virginia
D.C.	Louisiana	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
Florida	Maryland	Pennsylvania	Washington
Georgia	Michigan	Puerto Rico	West Virginia
Idaho	Missouri	Tennessee	Wisconsin
Illinois	Montana	Texas	

b. Applied to the deficit after countable income has been subtracted from the full need standard . . . . . (4 States)

Colorado Mississippi South Carolina Utah

1-Those States which set separate standards for basic and special needs and which do not pay 100% of their need standards may combine the amount allowed for special needs with the amount for basic needs before applying any reduction, or they may add the full amount for special needs to the reduced amount of basic needs. This table is based upon payment methods for basic needs only.
2-KENTUCKY - Need standard stops at seven.

MONTHLY AMOUNTS FOR BASIC NEEDS IN STATE NEED STANDARDS AND HYPOTHETICAL PAYMENTS TO AFDC FAMILIES OF TWO, THREE, AND FOUR WITH NO COUNTABLE INCOME AFTER APPLICATION OF PAYMENT LIMITATIONS, IF ANY

October 1, 1985

	AFDC FAMILY COMPOSED OF ONE NEEDY ADULT AND					
	ONE CHILD		TWO CHILDREN		THREE CHILDREN	
	NEED STANDARD	PAYMENT	NEED STANDARD	PAYMENT	NEED STANDARD	PAYMENT
Alabama	$288	$88	$384	$118	$480	$147
Alaska	638	638	719	719	800	800
Arizona	180	180	233	233	282	282
Arkansas[1]	193	158	234	192	273	224
California	474	474	587	587	698	698
Colorado	331	272	421	346	510	420
Connecticut[2]	397	397	487	487	572	572
Delaware	220	220	298	298	349	349
Dist. of Col.	514	257	654	327	798	399
Florida	297	185	400	240	468	284
Georgia	306	187	366	223	432	264
Guam[3]	120	120	165	165	210	210
Hawaii[4]	390	390	468	468	546	546
Idaho[1,4]	446	245	554	304	627	345
Illinois[2]	480	250	657	341	742	385
Indiana[5]	247	196	307	256	363	316
Iowa	421	305	497	360	578	419
Kansas[2,5]	300	300	365	365	420	420
Kentucky	170	170	197	197	246	246
Louisiana[2]	416	137	579	190	712	234
Maine	398	289	536	389	674	489
Maryland	354	256	455	329	546	395
Massachusetts	365	358	439	432	515	505
Michigan[2,6]	381	351	467	431	568	526
Minnesota	434	434	528	528	616	616

(continued)

1-Need standards and payment amounts for States indicated are rounded to the nearest dollar; all others are rounded to the lowest dollar.

2-Area differentials exist within the State's need standard. Figures given represent the largest caseload areas.
CONNECTICUT - Region B given; ILLINOIS - Group I given; KANSAS - shelter Region IV given; LOUISIANA - urban area given; MICHIGAN - shelter Area IV and fuel Zone I given.

3-GUAM - includes no amount for shelter or utilities which are considered special needs.

4-The maximum allowable amounts for shelter and utilities have been added to the amount for basic needs: HAWAII - basics $175, $228, $281 plus shelter and utilities $215, $240, $265; IDAHO - basics $224, $302, $375 plus shelter $117 for 2, $142 for 3 and 4 plus utilities $105 for 2, $110 for 3 and 4.

5-The maximum amount for shelter has been added to the amount for basic needs: INDIANA - basics $147, $207, $263 plus shelter $100; KANSAS - basics $191, $256, $311 plus shelter (Region IV) $109; MICHIGAN - basics (including fuel in Zone I counties, averaged over the year) $251, $327, $403 plus shelter (Area IV) $130 for two, $140 for three, and $165 for four.

6-Standards are seasonally adjusted. - See State pages

ITEM III-A-3-a & III-C (continued)

	AFDC FAMILY COMPOSED OF ONE NEEDY ADULT AND					
	ONE CHILD		TWO CHILDREN		THREE CHILDREN	
	NEED STANDARD	PAYMENT	NEED STANDARD	PAYMENT	NEED STANDARD	PAYMENT
Mississippi	$244	$96	$286	$120	$327	$144
Missouri	250	219	312	274	365	320
Montana[1]	337	279	401	332	513	425
Nebraska	280	280	350	350	420	420
Nevada	229	229	285	285	341	341
New Hampshire[2]	329	329	389	389	442	442
New Jersey	307	307	404	404	465	465
New Mexico[3]	210	210	258	258	313	313
New York[3,4]	399	399	474	474	566	566
North Carolina	428	214	492	246	538	269
North Dakota	301	301	371	371	454	454
Ohio	535	238	652	290	809	360
Oklahoma[3]	364	225	471	292	583	361
Oregon[5]	266	266	338	338	397	397
Pennsylvania[4]	461	273	587	348	724	429
Puerto Rico[6]	112	56	160	80	208	104
Rhode Island[7]	331	331	409	409	467	467
South Carolina	294	158	369	199	444	239
South Dakota[3]	286	286	329	329	371	371
Tennessee[1]	260	117	339	153	413	186
Texas	493	158	574	184	691	221
Utah	556	301	693	376	809	439
Vermont[2,4]	698	461	841	555	943	623
Virginia[4]	257	231	322	291	386	347
Virgin Islands	154	126	209	171	263	215
Washington	628	385	777	476	914	561
West Virginia	401	201	497	249	623	312
Wisconsin[4]	545	463	641	544	764	649
Wyoming	320	320	360	360	390	390

1-Need and payment standards for States indicated are rounded to the nearest dollar; all others are rounded to the lowest dollar.
2-The maximum allowable amount for shelter has been added to the amount for basic needs: NEW HAMPSHIRE - basics $188, $248, $301 plus shelter $141; VERMONT - basics $462, $605, $707 plus shelter $236.
3-The maximum allowable amounts for shelter and utilities have been added to the amount for basic needs: NEW MEXICO - basics $122, $170, $208 plus shelter $56 for 2 and 3, $73 for 4 plus utilities $32; NEW YORK - basics $150, $200, $258 plus rented shelter with heat (New York City) $227, $244, $270 plus home energy allowance $22.50, $30, $38.70; OKLAHOMA - effective 11/1/85, an additional shelter allowance for "pure" AFDC households who are totally responsible for shelter payment increases payments to $240, $310, and $384; SOUTH DAKOTA - basics $123, $166, $208 plus shelter $163.
4-Area differentials exist within the State's need standard. Figures given represent the largest caseload areas. NEW YORK - New York City given; PENNSYLVANIA - Schedule 2 given; VERMONT - amount given assumes rented shelter without heat or utilities in Chittenden County; VIRGINIA - Group II given; WISCONSIN - Area I given.
5-OREGON - An $87 "minimum wage equalization allowance" is added to the above amounts (as a special need) for all families with no income.
6-PUERTO RICO - includes no amount for shelter.
7-Standards are seasonally adjusted. Figures given are for the non-winter period (through 10/31/85). Winter period (11/1/85 - 4/30/86) amounts are $407, $503, and $574.

RANKING OF STATE NEED STANDARDS AND PAYMENT AMOUNTS
SHOWN IN PRECEDING TABLE

	ONE ADULT AND ONE CHILD				ONE ADULT AND TWO CHILDREN				ONE ADULT AND THREE CHILDREN			
	State	Need Standard	State	Payment Amount	State	Need Standard	State	Payment Amount	State	Need Standard	State	Payment Amount
1.	VT	$698	AK	$638	VT	$841	AK	$719	VT	$943	AK	$800
	AK	638	CA	474	WA	777	CA	587	WA	914	CA	698
	WA	628	WI	463	AK	719	VT	555	OH	809)_	WI	649
	UT	556	VT	461	UT	693	WI	544	UT	809)	VT	623
	WI	545	MN	434	IL	657	MN	528	AK	800	MN	616
	OH	535	NY	399	DC	654	CT	487	DC	798	CT	572
	DC	514	CT	397	OH	652	WA	476	WI	764	NY	566
	TX	493	HW	390	WI	641	NY	474	IL	742	WA	561
	IL	480	WA	385	CA	587)_	HW	468	PA	724	HW	546
	CA	474	MA	358	PA	587)	MA	432	LA	712	MI	526
11.	PA	461	MI	351	LA	579	MI	431	CA	698	MA	505
	ID	446	RI	331	TX	574	RI	409	TX	691	ME	489
	MN	434	NH	329	ID	554	NJ	404	ME	674	RI	467
	NC	428	WY	320	ME	536	ME	389)_	ID	627	NJ	465
	IA	421	NJ	307	MN	528	NH	389)	WV	623	ND	454
	LA	416	IA	305	IA	497)_	UT	376	MN	616	NH	442
	WV	401	ND	301)_	WV	497)	ND	371	OK	583	UT	439
	NY	399	UT	301)	NC	492	KS	365	IA	578	PA	429
	ME	398	KS	300	CT	487	IA	360)_	CT	572	MT	425
	CT	397	ME	289	NY	474	WY	360)	MI	568	CO	420)_
											KS	420 _)
21.	HW	390	SD	286	OK	471	NE	350	NY	566	NE	420)
	MI	381	NE	280	HW	468	PA	348	HW	546)_		
	MA	365	MT	279	MI	467	CO	346	MD	546)	IA	419
	OK	364	PA	273	MD	455	IL	341	NC	538	DC	399
	MD	354	CO	272	MA	439	OR	338	MA	515	OR	397
	MT	337	OR	266	CO	421	MT	332	MT	513	MD	395
	CO	331)_	DC	257	RI	409	MD	329)_	CO	510	WY	390
	RI	331)	MD	256	NJ	404	SD	329)	AL	480	IL	385
	NH	329	IL	250	MT	401	DC	327	FL	468	SD	371
	WY	320	ID	245	FL	400	ID	304	RI	467	OK	361
31.	NJ	307	OH	238	NH	389	DE	298	NJ	465	OH	360
	GA	306	VA	231	AL	384	OK	292	ND	454	DE	349
	ND	301	NV	229	ND	371	VA	291	SC	444	VA	347
	KS	300	OK	225	SC	369	OH	290	NH	442	ID	345
	FL	297	DE	220	GA	366	NV	285	GA	432	NV	341
	SC	294	MO	219	KS	365	MO	274	KS	420)_	MO	320
	AL	288	NC	214	WY	360	NM	258	NE	420)	IN	316
	SD	286	NM	210	NE	350	IN	256	TN	413	NM	313
	NE	280	WV	201	TN	339	WV	249	OR	397	WV	312
	OR	266	IN	196	OR	338	NC	246	WY	390	FL	284
41.	TN	260	GA	187	SD	329	FL	240	VA	386	AZ	282
	VA	257	FL	185	VA	322	AZ	233	SD	371	NC	269
	MO	250	AZ	180	MO	312	GA	223	MO	365	GA	264
	IN	247	KY	170	IN	307	SC	199	IN	363	KY	246
	MS	244	AR	158)_	DE	298	KY	197	DE	349	SC	239
	NV	229	SC	158 _)	MS	286	AR	192	NV	341	LA	234
	DE	220	TX	158)	NV	285	LA	190	MS	327	AR	224
	NM	210	LA	137	NM	258	TX	184	NM	313	TX	221
	AR	193	VI	126	AR	234	VI	171	AZ	282	VI	215
	AZ	180	GM	120	AZ	233	GM	165	AR	273	GM	210
51.	KY	170	TN	117	VI	209	TN	153	VI	263	TN	186
	VI	154	MS	96	KY	197	MS	120	KY	246	AL	147
	GM	120	AL	88	GM	165	AL	118	GM	210	MS	144
	PR	112	PR	56	PR	160	PR	80	PR	208	PR	104

PROTECTIVE, VENDOR, AND TWO-PARTY PAYMENTS

Federal requirement: Protective, vendor, and two-party payments may be made on behalf of AFDC children whose relatives have demonstrated inability to manage funds in the best interests of the child, providing the agency describes the circumstances under which such payments are made and the criteria for selection of the payee and makes continuous efforts to evaluate and improve the capacity of the caretaker to manage the payment. Such payments also may be made at the written request of the recipient without regard to the special provisions applicable to mismanagement situations. In addition to these optional provisions, there are mandatory provisions relating to protective and vendor payments. All States are required to make protective or vendor payments when a parent or caretaker relative refuses, without good cause, to register for and cooperate with the Work Incentive Program, or when the caretaker relative in a non-support case fails to execute the required assignment of right to support or refuses, without good cause, to cooperate in determining paternity or securing support. Those States which have elected to operate a Communuty Work Experience Program or an Employment Search Program are likewise required to make vendor or protective payments when the parent or caretaker relative refuses to participate without good cause.

A. The option to provide such payments is not elected . . . . . 5 States

Alabama	Idaho	Maryland	Tennessee
Florida			

B. Protective or vendor payments are made at State option . . . . . 49 States

Alaska	Iowa	Nevada	Rhode Island
Arizona	Kansas	New Hampshire	South Carolina
Arkansas	Kentucky	New Jersey	South Dakota
California	Louisiana	New Mexico	Texas
Colorado	Maine	New York	Utah
Connecticut	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Vermont
Delaware	Michigan	North Dakota	Virginia
D.C.	Minnesota	Ohio	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Mississippi	Oklahoma	Washington
Guam	Missouri	Oregon	West Virginia
Hawaii	Montana	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Illinois	Nebraska	Puerto Rico	Wyoming
Indiana			

1. At the voluntary request of the recipient

a. Payments are made . . . . . (25 States)

Alaska	Hawaii[1]	Michigan[4]	New York
Colorado	Kansas	Minnesota	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Kentucky[2]	Montana	Utah
Delaware	Louisiana	Nevada[2]	Virgin Islands
D.C.	Maine[3]	New Hampshire	West Virginia
Georgia	Massachusetts	New Jersey[5]	Wyoming[6]
Guam			

c. Payments are not made . . . . . (24 States)

Arizona	Mississippi	Ohio	South Dakota
Arkansas	Missouri	Oklahoma	Texas
California	Nebraska	Oregon	Vermont
Illinois	New Mexico	Pennsylvania	Virginia
Indiana	North Carolina	Puerto Rico	Washington
Iowa	North Dakota	South Carolina	Wisconsin

(continued)

1-Limited to shelter charges paid to the Hawaii Housing Authority.
2-Protective payments only.
3-Vendor payments only.
4-Vendor payments for shelter, heat, and electricity only.
5-Vendor payments only to providers of day care.
6-Assignment of a protective payee may be requested by a caretaker who is expected to be absent from 30 to 90 days.

ITEM III-D (continued)

B. Protective and vendor payments (continued)

2. In cases of mismanagement

a. Payments are not made . . . . . (3 States)

Alaska Delaware Rhode Island

b. Payments are made . . . . . (46 States)

Arizona	Kansas	New Hampshire	South Carolina
Arkansas	Kentucky	New Jersey	South Dakota
California	Louisiana	New Mexico	Texas
Colorado	Maine	New York	Utah
Connecticut	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Vermont
D.C.	Michigan	North Dakota	Virginia
Georgia	Minnesota	Ohio	Virgin Islands[1]
Guam	Mississippi	Oklahoma	Washington
Hawaii	Missouri	Oregon	West Virginia
Illinois	Montana	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Indiana	Nebraska	Puerto Rico[1]	Wyoming
Iowa	Nevada		

1) Criteria for selection of protective payee

a) Interest in the welfare of the family . . . . . (7 States)

Guam New Jersey Virginia West Virginia
Kentucky South Carolina Washington

b) Interest in and acceptability by the family . . . . . (4 States)

New Mexico New York Puerto Rico Virgin Islands

c) Interest and ability to help the family . . . . . (2 States)

New Hampshire South Dakota

d) Ability to assist the family with money management or other problems . . . (2 States)

Arizona Georgia

e) Interest and concern for the family, accessibility, ability to help and maintain rapport, good character, and reliability . . . . . (27 States)

Arkansas	Indiana	Mississippi	Oregon
California	Iowa	Missouri	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Kansas	Montana	Texas
Connecticut	Louisiana	Nebraska	Vermont
D.C.	Massachusetts	Nevada	Wisconsin
Hawaii	Michigan	North Carolina	Wyoming
Illinois	Minnesota	Oklahoma	

f) No criteria reported . . . . . (4 States)

Maine North Dakota Ohio Utah

2) Persons specifically excluded from serving as protective payee[2]

a) All State agency employees are excluded . . . . . (10 States)

Arizona	Kentucky	Montana	Oregon
Indiana	Louisiana	New Hampshire	Texas
Iowa	Missouri		

(continued)

1-Protective payments only.
2-Federal regulations exclude as protective payees "landlords, grocers, or other vendors of goods or services dealing directly with the recipient" (45 CFR 234.60(a)(7)(i)). Such suppliers may be given a vendor payment.

B. 2. b. 2) Persons excluded from serving (continued)

b) Agency directors and employees who determine eligibility or amount of payment are excluded; other agency staff may serve if necessary . . . . . (26 States)

California	Michigan	New York	South Dakota
Colorado	Minnesota	North Carolina	Utah
D.C.	Mississippi	Oklahoma	Virginia
Georgia	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Washington
Guam	Nevada	Puerto Rico	Wisconsin
Illinois	New Jersey	South Carolina	Wyoming
Massachusetts	New Mexico		

c) Agency employees are not excluded . . . . . (3 States)

North Dakota - Agency staff may serve unless there is conflict of interest.

Vermont - Agency staff may serve when no other individual is available.

West Virginia - Generally, the Area Office Financial Clerk is designated to serve due to the unavailability of other persons.

d) No reference to exclusion of agency staff as protective payees . . . . . (7 States)

Arkansas	Hawaii	Maine	Virgin Islands
Connecticut	Kansas	Ohio	

UNEMPLOYMENT OF A PARENT WHO IS THE PRINCIPAL EARNER

Federal requirement: Prior to October 1, 1981, the Federal definition of "unemployed" included "any father who was employed less than 100 hours a month or exceeded that standard for a particular month if his work was intermittent and the excess was of a temporary nature." As of that date, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) provided that only the unemployed parent who is determined to be the principal earner can qualify the family for AFDC-UP benefits. In order to comply with Federal requirements, the unemployed parent who is the principal earner must: (1) have been unemployed for at least 30 days prior to the receipt of aid; (2) not, without good cause within such 30-day period, have refused a bona fide offer of employment or training, and (3) have six or more quarters of work within a 13-calendar quarter period ending within one year prior to application for aid or, within such period, must have received or been qualified to receive unemployment compensation. The eligible parent must apply for unemployment compensation if s/he qualifies for it, and the AFDC agency, in determining the amount of assistance to be paid to the family, must subtract from the amount of the possible AFDC payment the amount of such compensation that the parent receives. The family must meet all other eligibility requirements of the AFDC program.

A. No Unemployed Parent Program in effect . . . . . 27 States

Alabama	Idaho	New Mexico	Tennessee
Alaska	Indiana	North Carolina	Texas
Arizona	Kentucky	North Dakota	Utah
Arkansas	Louisiana	Oklahoma	Virginia
Colorado	Mississippi	Oregon	Virgin Islands
Florida	Nevada	Puerto Rico	Wyoming
Georgia	New Hampshire	South Dakota	

B. Unemployed Parent Program in effect . . . . . 27 States

California	Iowa	Missouri	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Kansas	Montana	South Carolina
Delaware	Maine	Nebraska	Vermont
D.C.	Maryland	New Jersey	Washington
Guam	Massachusetts	New York	West Virginia
Hawaii	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Illinois	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	

1. Unemployment resulting from misconduct or other circumstances specified in State law which disqualifies the parent for unemployment compensation

a. The family may be eligible for AFDC benefits . . . . . (17 States)

California	Kansas	New York	Vermont
Connecticut	Massachusetts	Ohio	Washington
D.C.	Michigan	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Hawaii	Minnesota	South Carolina	Wisconsin
Illinois			

b. The family is ineligible . . . . . (10 States)

Delaware	Maine	Montana	New Jersey
Guam	Maryland	Nebraska	Rhode Island
Iowa	Missouri		

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Federal requirement: The optional program of Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Dependent Children under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act makes Federal financial participation available in aid to families where both parents are present and able-bodied or employed but a child is threatened by destitution or homelessness because of an emergency situation. It may also be used to meet emergency needs of families that are eligibile for or receiving AFDC. The program's broad legislative base makes possible many variations as each State defines the scope of its program.

The State must specify the eligibility conditions in addition to those in the Federal act; the emergency needs that will be met; what services will be provided; that emergency assistance will be given forthwith; and, if migrant workers with families will be included, whether emergency assistance will be available to them statewide or for what part(s) of the State. (Federal financial participation is available only for assistance authorized during one period of 30 consecutive days in any 12 consecutive months.)

A. No Emergency Assistance Program in effect . . . . . 26 States

Alabama	Hawaii	Missouri	Rhode Island
Alaska	Idaho	Nevada	South Carolina
Arizona	Indiana	New Hampshire	South Dakota
Colorado	Iowa	New Mexico	Tennessee
Connecticut	Kentucky	North Carolina	Texas
Florida	Louisiana	North Dakota	Utah
Guam	Mississippi		

B. Emergency Assistance Program in effect . . . . . 28 States

Arkansas	Maine	New Jersey	Vermont
California	Maryland	New York	Virginia
Delaware	Massachusetts	Ohio	Virgin Islands
D.C.	Michigan	Oklahoma	Washington
Georgia	Minnesota	Oregon	West Virginia
Illinois	Montana	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Kansas	Nebraska	Puerto Rico	Wyoming

1. Migrant workers with families

a. Eligible . . . . . (23 States)

California	Massachusetts	New York	Vermont
Delaware[1]	Michigan	Ohio	Washington
D.C.	Minnesota	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Georgia	Montana	Oregon	Wisconsin
Kansas	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	Wyoming
Maryland	New Jersey[2]	Puerto Rico	

b. Not eligible . . . . . (5 States)

Arkansas	Maine	Virginia	Virgin Islands
Illinois			

2. Needy families other than migrant families or those receiving AFDC

a. All needy families are eligible . . . . . (25 States)

Arkansas	Massachusetts	Ohio	Virginia
California	Michigan	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
D.C.	Minnesota	Oregon	Washington
Georgia	Montana	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Kansas	Nebraska	Puerto Rico	Wisconsin
Maine	New York	Vermont	Wyoming
Maryland			

(continued)

1-DELAWARE - Limited to migrant families who are eligible AFDC recipients.
2-NEW JERSEY - Limited to migrant families receiving AFDC or unemployment compensation.

READEX FICHE

ITEM IV-B (continued)

B. 2. Needy families (continued)

b. Eligibility is restricted to specified categories . . . . . (3 States)

Delaware - Persons receiving or eligible to receive AFDC or General Assistance.
Illinois - Emergency Assistance is provided to AFDC families only.
New Jersey - Families receiving AFDC or unemployment compensation.

3. Age of dependent child(ren)

a. Under 21 . . . . . (16 States)

California	Maryland	Ohio	Virgin Islands
D.C.	Massachusetts	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Georgia	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Kansas	New York	Vermont	Wyoming

b. Under 19 . . . . . (6 States)

Illinois	Nebraska	Oregon	Virginia
Maine	New Jersey		

c. Under 18 . . . . . (6 States)

Arkansas	Michigan[1]	Puerto Rico	Washington
Delaware	Montana		

4. Emergencies covered

a. Natural disasters (floods, fires, storms, etc.) . . . . . (19 States)

Arkansas	Michigan	Ohio	Virginia
Kansas	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Virgin Islands
Maine	Montana	Oregon	Wisconsin
Maryland	New Jersey	Puerto Rico	Wyoming
Massachusetts	New York	Vermont	

b. Other unspecified crisis threatening family or living arrangements . . . . . (16 States)

Arkansas	Minnesota	New York	Vermont
California	Montana	Ohio	Washington
Delaware	Nebraska	Oregon	West Virginia
D.C.	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Wyoming

c. Eviction, potential eviction, or foreclosure . . . . . (10 States)

Georgia	Maryland	Minnesota	Oregon
Illinois	Massachusetts	Oklahoma	Vermont
Kansas	Michigan		

d. Homelessness . . . . . (9 States)

Maryland	New Jersey	Oregon	Vermont
Massachusetts	New York	Puerto Rico	Washington
Michigan			

e. Loss of employment or strike . . . . . (7 States)

Georgia	Oklahoma	Vermont	Wyoming
Minnesota	Oregon	Virginia[2]	

f. Illness, accident or injury . . . . . (6 States)

Arkansas	Montana	Oklahoma	Wyoming
Minnesota	New York		

g. Utility shut-off or fuel shortage . . . . . (6 States)

Maryland	Michigan	Oregon	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	Minnesota		

(continued)

1-MICHIGAN - under the age of 21 in the case of migrant families.
2-VIRGINIA - covers only loss of employment caused by energy shortages or severe winter weather conditions.

R. 4. Emergencies covered (continued)

h. Civil disorders or crimes of violence . . . . . (5 States)

Maryland	Minnesota	New Jersey	Ohio
Michigan			

i. Death . . . . . (6 States)

Arkansas	Montana	Vermont	Wyoming
Minnesota	Oklahoma		

j. Loss of heating energy supply or equipment . . . . . (5 States)

Georgia	Massachusetts	Michigan	Wisconsin
Maryland			

k. Appliance failure . . . . . (4 States)

Illinois	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan

l. Child safety . . . . . (4 States)

California	Georgia	Michigan	Oregon

m. Emergency medical needs . . . . . (4 States)

Georgia	Ohio	Puerto Rico	Vermont

n. Manmade disasters . . . . . (3 States)

Arkansas - peacetime radiological incident	Oklahoma
Michigan - chemical disaster	

o. Theft of money or possessions . . . . . (2 States)

Illinois	Maryland

p. Non-medical needs incident to obtaining medical care . . . . . (2 States)

Arkansas	Illinois

q. Stranded away from home . . . . . (2 States)

Maryland	Oregon

r. Mass emergencies . . . . . (1 State)

New York

s. Health hazards . . . . . (2 States)

Michigan	Puerto Rico

t. Divorce or desertion . . . . . (1 State)

Wyoming

u. Garnishment of wages . . . . . (1 State)

Oklahoma

v. Lack or transportation to a fair hearing . . . . . (1 State)

Puerto Rico

ITEM IV-B (continued)

5. Methods of payment

a. Money payments or warrants . . . . . (3 States)

California	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	

b. Vendor payments . . . . . (5 States)

Delaware	Maine	Massachusetts[1]	West Virginia
Illinois			

c. Money payments/warrants and vendor payments . . . . . (16 States)

Arkansas	Maryland	New Jersey	Virginia
D.C.	Michigan	Ohio	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Minnesota	Oregon	Washington
Kansas	Nebraska	Vermont	Wyoming

d. Money payments, vendor payments, and payments in kind . . . . . (3 States)

Montana	New York	Puerto Rico

e. Method of payment not specified . . . . . (1 State)

Wisconsin

1-MASSACHUSETTS - except for moving expenses.